

10565069>24/04/2007

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:04:24 ON 24 APR 2007)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:04:37 ON 24 APR 2007  
E US20060210646/PN 25

L1 1 S E3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:05:15 ON 24 APR 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:05:22 ON 24 APR 2007  
S 159640-28-5P OR 532945-75-8P OR 532945-76-9P OR 50-14-6/REG#

L2 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:07:11 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 50-14-6/RN

L3 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:07:11 ON 24 APR 2007  
3046 S L2  
L4 84872 S 159640-28-5P OR 532945-75-8P OR 532945-76-9P OR L3 OR 50-81-7  
L5 1 S L4 AND L1

L6 FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:08:28 ON 24 APR 2007  
0 S 58-56-0 OR 58-95-7 OR 64-17-5 OR 68-04-2 OR 68-19-9 OR 72-17-

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:38 ON 24 APR 2007  
S 58-56-0/REG# OR 58-95-7/REG# OR 64-17-5/REG# OR 68-04-2/RE

L7 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:41 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 471-34-1/RN

L8 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:42 ON 24 APR 2007  
71050 S L7

L9 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:43 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 154-23-4/RN

L10 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:43 ON 24 APR 2007  
7276 S L9

L11 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:44 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 153-18-4/RN

L12 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:44 ON 24 APR 2007  
8120 S L11

L13 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:45 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 142-47-2/RN

L14 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:45 ON 24 APR 2007  
3462 S L13

L15 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:46 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 141-01-5/RN

L16 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:47 ON 24 APR 2007  
394 S L15

L17 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:47 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 137-08-6/RN

L18 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:48 ON 24 APR 2007  
1562 S L17

L19 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:48 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 117-39-5/RN

L20 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:49 ON 24 APR 2007  
12740 S L19

L21 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:49 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 99-20-7/RN

L22 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:50 ON 24 APR 2007  
8568 S L21

L23 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:50 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 98-92-0/RN

L24 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:51 ON 24 APR 2007  
9798 S L23

L25 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:51 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 83-88-5/RN

L26 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:52 ON 24 APR 2007  
19845 S L25

L27 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:52 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 79-81-2/RN

L28 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:53 ON 24 APR 2007  
2999 S L27

L29 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:53 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 72-17-3/RN

L30 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:54 ON 24 APR 2007  
3658 S L29

L31 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:54 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 68-19-9/RN

L32 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:55 ON 24 APR 2007  
18502 S L31

L33 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:55 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 68-04-2/RN

L34 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:56 ON 24 APR 2007  
7465 S L33

L35 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:56 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 64-17-5/RN

L36 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:57 ON 24 APR 2007  
208783 S L35

L37 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:58 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 58-95-7/RN

L38 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:58 ON 24 APR 2007  
3967 S L37

L39 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:12:59 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 58-56-0/RN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:59 ON 24 APR 2007

L40 1703 S L39  
L41 390609 S L6-L40  
L42 1 S L41 AND L1

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:13:55 ON 24 APR 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:15:58 ON 24 APR 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:16:08 ON 24 APR 2007

L43 0 S 585-88-6 OR 585-91-1 OR 814-80-2 OR 970-74-1 OR 1406-16-2  
L44 0 S 7439-95-4 OR 7439-96-5 OR 7440-09-7 OR 7440-23-5 OR 7440  
L45 0 S 17375-37-0 OR 22839-47-0 OR 56038-13-2 OR 87419-56-5 OR

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:19:26 ON 24 APR 2007

L46 480289 S (585-88-6 OR 585-91-1 OR 814-80-2 OR 970-74-1 OR 1406-16-2  
S ( 7439-95-4/REG# OR 7439-96-5/REG# OR 7440-09-7/REG# OR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:19:59 ON 24 APR 2007

L47 1 S 7782-49-2/RN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:19:59 ON 24 APR 2007

L48 67795 S L47

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:00 ON 24 APR 2007

L49 1 S 7782-41-4/RN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:00 ON 24 APR 2007

L50 47021 S L49

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:01 ON 24 APR 2007

L51 1 S 7723-14-0/RN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:01 ON 24 APR 2007

L52 184182 S L51

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:02 ON 24 APR 2007

L53 1 S 7647-14-5/RN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:02 ON 24 APR 2007

L54 140648 S L53

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:03 ON 24 APR 2007

L55 1 S 7632-00-0/RN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:03 ON 24 APR 2007

L56 13244 S L55

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:04 ON 24 APR 2007

L57 1 S 7553-56-2/RN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:04 ON 24 APR 2007

L58 61923 S L57

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:05 ON 24 APR 2007

L59 1 S 7447-40-7/RN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:05 ON 24 APR 2007

L60 69110 S L59

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:06 ON 24 APR 2007

L61 1 S 7440-70-2/RN

L62 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:06 ON 24 APR 2007  
386527 S L61

L63 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:07 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 7440-66-6/RN

L64 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:08 ON 24 APR 2007  
302308 S L63

L65 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:09 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 7440-50-8/RN

L66 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:09 ON 24 APR 2007  
534031 S L65

L67 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:10 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 7440-48-4/RN

L68 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:10 ON 24 APR 2007  
186215 S L67

L69 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:11 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 7440-23-5/RN

L70 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:12 ON 24 APR 2007  
226304 S L69

L71 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:13 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 7440-09-7/RN

L72 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:13 ON 24 APR 2007  
222325 S L71

L73 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:14 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 7439-96-5/RN

L74 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:14 ON 24 APR 2007  
187584 S L73

L75 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:15 ON 24 APR 2007  
1 S 7439-95-4/RN

L76 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:15 ON 24 APR 2007  
225614 S L75

L77 1851503 S ( L76 OR L74 OR L72 OR L70 OR L68 OR L66 OR L64 OR L62 OR L60

L78 1784127 S (7439-95-4 OR 7439-96-5 OR 7440-09-7 OR 7440-23-5 OR 744

L79 5451 S (17375-37-0 OR 22839-47-0 OR 56038-13-2 OR 87419-56-5 OR

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:21:18 ON 24 APR 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:22:26 ON 24 APR 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:23:52 ON 24 APR 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:29:06 ON 24 APR 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:30:14 ON 24 APR 2007

L80 1 S L1 AND L46

L81 1 S L76 AND L1

L82 1 S L77 AND L1

L83 1 S L78 AND L1

L84 1 S L79 AND L1

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:32:16 ON 24 APR 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:34:19 ON 24 APR 2007

L85 0 S (159640-28-5 OR 532945-75-8 OR 532945-76-9)/RN  
L86 0 S (159640-28-5 OR 532945-75-8 OR 532945-76-9)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:36:25 ON 24 APR 2007

L87 46 S (159640-28-5 OR 532945-75-8 OR 532945-76-9)/RN  
L88 3 S L87 AND MINERAL  
L89 43 S L87 NOT L88  
L90 4 S L87 AND VITAMIN?  
L91 83216 S L87 AND VITAMIN? OR COSMET?  
L92 13 S L87 AND (VITAMIN? OR COSMET? )  
L93 10 S L92 NOT L88

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:42:25 ON 24 APR 2007

L94 0 S L89 NOT (L93 OR L87)

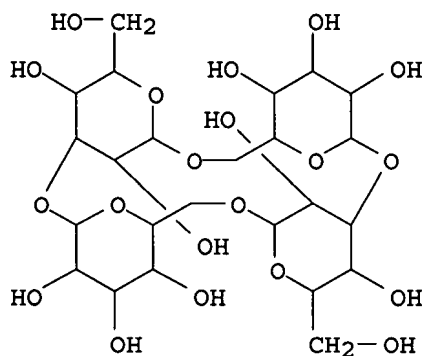
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:43:12 ON 24 APR 2007

L95 0 S L89 NOT (L93 OR L87)  
L96 33 S L89 NOT L92

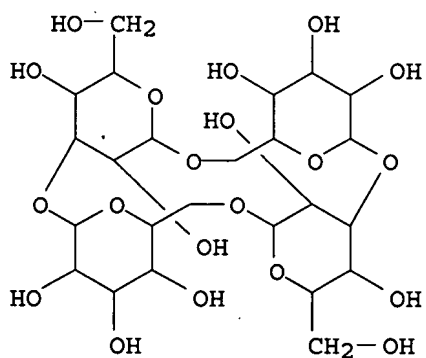
L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:76275 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:162642  
 TITLE: Accelerator for mineral absorption and use thereof  
 INVENTOR(S): Oku, Kazuyuki; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu;  
 Miyake, Toshio  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo,  
 Japan  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005007171	A1	20050127	WO 2004-JP9809	20040709
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1652527	A1	20060503	EP 2004-747277	20040709
R: DE, FR, GB				
US 2006210646	A1	20060921	US 2006-565069	20060118 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-276602	A 20030718
			WO 2004-JP9809	W 20040709
AB	Disclosed is an accelerator for mineral absorption and a composition for mineral absorption acceleration which contains the accelerator. The accelerator for mineral absorption comprises a cyclic tetrasaccharide and/or a glucide derivative thereof as an active ingredient. An mineral absorption accelerator cyclo[- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)]pentahydrate was obtained from corn starch for use in pharmaceuticals, foods, and/or feeds.			
IT	159640-28-5P 532945-75-8P 532945-76-9P RL: FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (mineral absorption accelerators containing cyclic tetrasaccharides and other components for pharmaceuticals, foods, and/or feeds)			
RN	159640-28-5 HCAPLUS			
CN	$\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ - D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

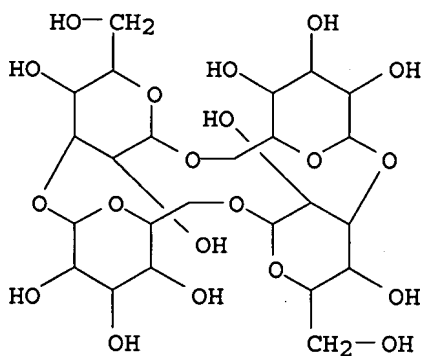


RN 532945-75-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride, monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● H<sub>2</sub>O

RN 532945-76-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride, pentahydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



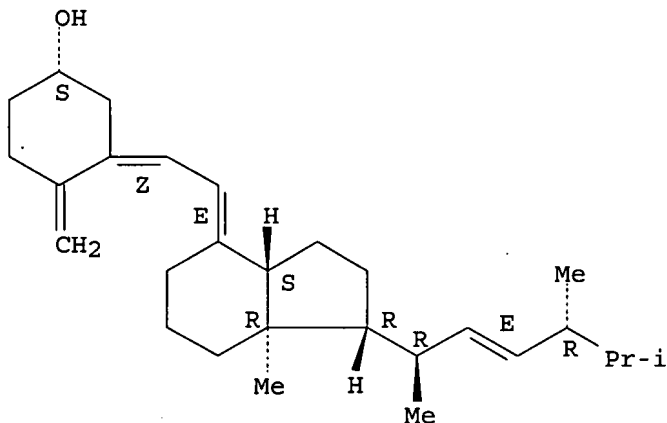
● 5 H<sub>2</sub>O

IT 50-14-6, Ergocalciferol 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid,  
 biological studies  
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
 study); USES (Uses)  
 (mineral absorption accelerators containing cyclic tetrasaccharides and  
 other components for pharmaceuticals, foods, and/or feeds)

RN 50-14-6 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanol, 4-methylene-3-[(2E)-2-[(1R,3aS,7aR)-octahydro-7a-methyl-1-  
 [(1R,2E,4R)-1,4,5-trimethyl-2-hexen-1-yl]-4H-inden-4-ylidene]ethylidene]-,  
 (1S,3Z)- (CA INDEX NAME)

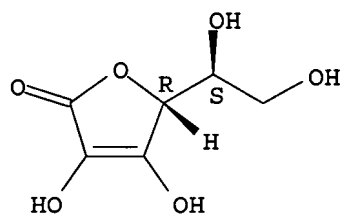
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).  
 Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 50-81-7 HCAPLUS

CN L-Ascorbic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



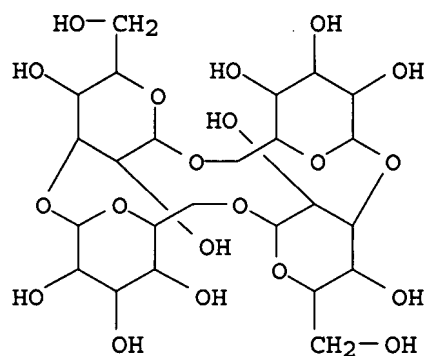
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT



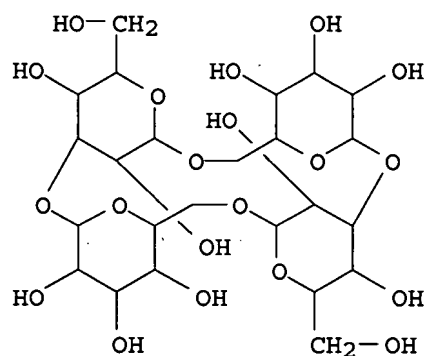
L88 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:76275 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:162642  
 TITLE: Accelerator for mineral absorption and use thereof  
 INVENTOR(S): Oku, Kazuyuki; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake, Toshio  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Japan  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005007171	A1	20050127	WO 2004-JP9809	20040709
W:			AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW	
RW:			BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
EP 1652527	A1	20060503	EP 2004-747277	20040709
R:			DE, FR, GB	
US 2006210646	A1	20060921	US 2006-565069	20060118
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-276602	A 20030718
			WO 2004-JP9809	W 20040709
AB			Disclosed is an accelerator for mineral absorption and a composition for mineral absorption acceleration which contains the accelerator. The accelerator for mineral absorption comprises a cyclic tetrasaccharide and/or a glucide derivative thereof as an active ingredient. An mineral absorption accelerator cyclo[- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)]pentahydrate was obtained from corn starch for use in pharmaceuticals, foods, and/or feeds.	
IT			159640-28-5P 532945-75-8P 532945-76-9P RL: FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (mineral absorption accelerators containing cyclic tetrasaccharides and other components for pharmaceuticals, foods, and/or feeds)	
RN			159640-28-5 HCAPLUS	
CN			$\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)	

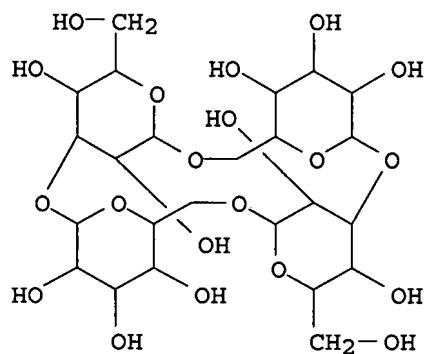


RN 532945-75-8 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride, monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● H<sub>2</sub>O

RN 532945-76-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride, pentahydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 5 H<sub>2</sub>O

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L88 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:747270 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:409741

TITLE: The development of a new mass-production method of cyclic tetrasaccharide and its functions

AUTHOR(S): Nishimoto, Tomoyuki

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Nippon Nogei Kagaku Kaishi (2004), 78(9), 866-869

CODEN: NNKKAA; ISSN: 0002-1407

PUBLISHER: Nippon Nogei Kagakkai

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review on enzymic production of cyclic tetrasaccharide (CTS) from  $\alpha$ -1,4-glucan, enzymic manufacture of CTS from starch, and phys. properties, metabolism, hypotriglyceridemic activity, mineral absorption-promoting activity, and vitamin-stabilization effect of CTS.

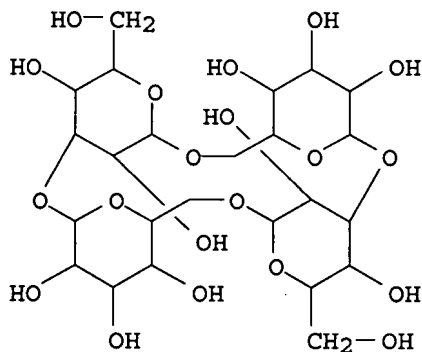
IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(enzymic manufacture of cyclic tetrasaccharide from starch and its biol. functions)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L88 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:424469 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:6073

TITLE: Cyclic tetrasaccharide for inhibition of decrease of active oxygen-scavenging activity and its compositions suitable for foods, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals

INVENTOR(S): Oku, Kazuyuki; Kubota, Norio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

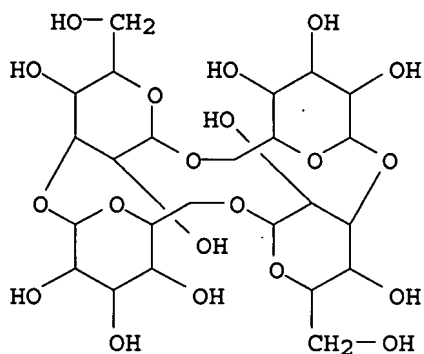
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003160495	A	20030603	JP 2001-355273	20011120
TW 256292	B	20060611	TW 2002-91133053	20021111
EP 1321148	A1	20030625	EP 2002-257948	20021119
EP 1321148	B1	20060524		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2003108593	A1	20030612	US 2002-299678	20021120
US 2005123671	A1	20050609	US 2004-965739	20041018
US 2005065030	A1	20050324	US 2004-986287	20041112
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-355273	A 20011120
			US 2002-299678	B3 20021120

AB Plant-derived active O-scavenging substances are mixed with cyclo[- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)] (I) or its mixts. with trehalose, pullulan, and/or cyclodextrin in the presence of aqueous media for inhibition of decrease of active O-scavenging activity. An aqueous solution (.apprx.100 L) containing 4% (weight/volume) phytoglycogen from corn was treated with an enzyme preparation (containing  $\alpha$ -isomaltosylglucosaccharide-producing enzyme and  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyltransferase, produced by *Bacillus globisporus*) at 30° and pH 6.0 for 48 h and the reaction mixture was purified to give 1170 g I of  $\geq 99.9\%$  purity. A powdered composition containing carrot 47.9, I 45.7, and H<sub>2</sub>O 6.4 weight% showed active O-scavenging activity of 590 and 390 U/g before and after 7-day storage at 40° in a sealed polystyrene container, resp., showing 66% residual activity after storage. Formulation examples of food compns., nutrient compns., cosmetics, bath preps., and ointments are given.

IT 159640-28-5P  
 RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (cyclic tetrasaccharide and its compns. for inhibition of decrease of active oxygen-scavenging activity of plant-derived substances for foods, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



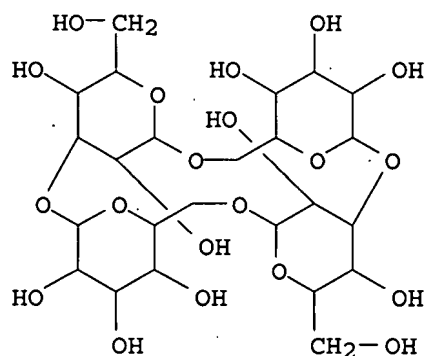
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L87 ANSWER 1 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:350863 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:337132  
 TITLE: Immunomodulating agent in gut  
 INVENTOR(S): Hino, Keiko; Kurose, Mayumi; Sakurai, Takeo; Inoue, Shinichiro; Ogawa, Tohru; Oku, Kazuyuki; Chaen, Hiroto; Fukuda, Shigeharu  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Japan  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007034748	A1	20070329	WO 2006-JP318390	20060915
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2005-275360 A 20050922  
 AB Discloses is an immunomodulating agent in the gut, which can be ingested continuously in the daily dietary habit and does not produce any adverse side effect. The immunomodulating agent comprises a cyclic tetrasaccharide as an active ingredient. The cyclic tetrasaccharide promotes production of IgA and/or interferon- $\gamma$ . Thus, cyclic tetrasaccharide syrup containing cyclo( $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ ) was prepared from starch with  $\alpha$ -amylase (Termamyl 60L),  $\alpha$ -isomaltosylglucosaccharide synthase, and  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl transferase. The obtained cyclic tetrasaccharide syrup was combined with other ingredients to give a chewing gum.  
 IT 159640-28-5P  
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (intestinal immunomodulating agent containing cyclic tetrasaccharide)  
 RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L87 ANSWER 2 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1184926 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:141707

TITLE: Effect of dietary cyclic nigerosyl nigerose on intestinal immune functions in mice

AUTHOR(S): Hino, Keiko; Kurose, Mayumi; Sakurai, Takeo; Inoue, Shin-ichiro; Oku, Kazuyuki; Chaen, Hiroto; Kohno, Keizo; Fukuda, Shigeharu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Glycoscience Institute, Research Center, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., 675-1 Fujisaki, Okayama, 702-8006, Japan

SOURCE: Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (2006), 70(10), 2481-2487

CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451

PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Agrochemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

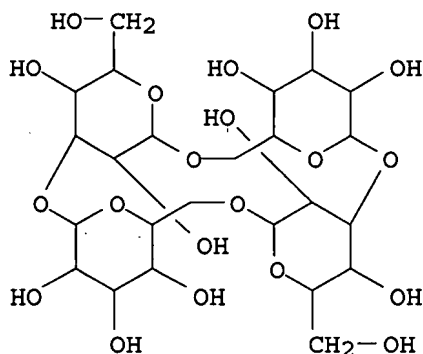
AB We examined the dietary effects of cyclic nigerosyl nigerose (CNN), a dietary indigestible oligosaccharide with four D-glucopyranosyl residues linked by alternating  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- and  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 6) glucosidic linkages, on the intestinal immune function of mice, and the effects were compared with those of  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-linked oligosaccharide (nigerooligosaccharides, NOS) or  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-linked oligosaccharide (isomaltooligosaccharides, IMO). BALB/c mice were fed with 1-5% CNN, 5% IMO, or 12.5% NOS for 4 wk, and the intestinal mucosal immune responses were determined. In the 1-5% CNN fed groups, the amts. of IgA in feces increased significantly. In addition, IgA, transforming growth factor- $\beta$ 1 (TGF- $\beta$ 1), and interleukin-6 (IL-6) secretion by Peyer's patch (PP) cells were enhanced in CNN fed mice. In the 5% CNN group, pH in the cecum decreased, and the amts. of lactic acid and butyric acid increased. These findings were not observed in the NOS- or IMO-fed group of mice. They suggest that CNN supplementation changes the intestinal environment of microflora and indirectly enhances the immune function in the gut.

IT 159640-28-5

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (effect of dietary cyclic nigerosyl nigerose on intestinal immune functions in mice)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L87 ANSWER 3 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:880472 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:334157

TITLE: Discovery of two cyclic tetrasaccharides synthesizing systems from starch

AUTHOR(S): Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Oku, Kazuyuki; Mukai, Kazuhisa

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Kagaku to Seibutsu (2006), 44(8), 539-550

CODEN: KASEAA; ISSN: 0453-073X

PUBLISHER: Gakkai Shuppan Senta

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review on the history of the starch saccharification products, structure and synthesis of cyclic oligosaccharides, enzymic synthesis of cyclic nigerosyl-nigerose (CNN) from alternan and starch, CNN biosynthetic enzymes of *Bacillus globisporus*, structure of CNN-related gene cluster, conditions of CNN formation, cyclic maltosylmaltose (CMM)-forming system in *Arthrobacter globiformis*, anal. of a novel maltosyltransferase gene, physiol. importance of cyclic oligosaccharides in bacteria, physicochem. characteristics of CNN and CMM, biol. activities of CNN, and future prospect.

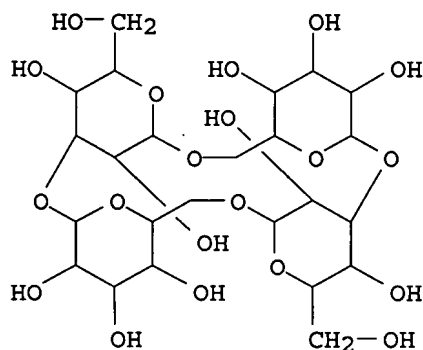
IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(enzymic synthesis of cyclic tetrasaccharides and their application)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L93 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:259624 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:341452

TITLE: A reduction inhibitory agent for active-oxygen eliminating activity

INVENTOR(S): Oku, Kazuyuki; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Japan

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 299,678, abandoned.  
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005065030	A1	20050324	US 2004-986287	20041112
JP 2003160495	A	20030603	JP 2001-355273	20011120
US 2003108593	A1	20030612	US 2002-299678	20021120
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-355273	A 20011120
			US 2002-299678	B2 20021120

AB The invention provides (i) a reduction inhibitory agent for active-oxygen eliminating activity comprising a cyclotetrasaccharide as an effective ingredient and at least one member selected from saccharides and edible fibers, (ii) a method for inhibiting the reduction of active-oxygen eliminating activity comprising incorporating either cyclotetrasaccharide or the reduction inhibitory agent into products to be treated, and (iii) a composition which contains plant edible substance and/or plant antioxidant in which the reduction of active oxygen eliminating activity is inhibited by the above method. The composition is in the form of a food product, cosmetic or pharmaceutical. For example, fresh carrots were disrupted by a mixer and 10% of different saccharides (the cyclotetrasaccharide, glucose, mannitol, sorbitol, maltose, sucrose, trehalose, and pullulan) was added to the mixture and dissolved therein. The solns. were dried and pulverized into a powdery carrot composition. About 100 g of each of the compns. was placed and sealed in a container and stored at 40° for 7 days. The composition with cyclotetrasaccharide had the highest residual percentage (66%) for active-oxygen eliminating activity, similar to trehalose. Also, 1 part of anhydrous amorphous cyclotetrasaccharide, 0.3 part of cyclodextrin, and optionally 0.3 part of trehalose were mixed to obtain a powder having an active-oxygen eliminating activity. In use, 50 g of the product is dissolved in 1 L of water and used for whitening and beautifying hands and face.

IT 159640-28-5P

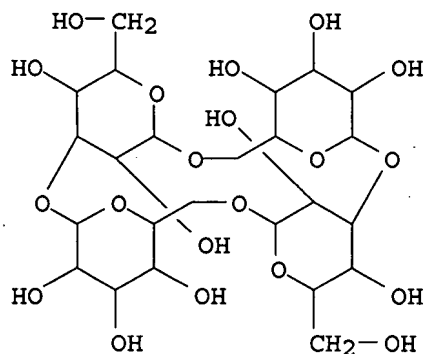
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(reduction inhibitory agent comprising cyclotetrasaccharide for active-oxygen eliminating activity)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





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L93 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:545830 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:94013

TITLE: Skin compositions containing Spilanthes-derived local pain relievers

INVENTOR(S): Yamauchi, Hiroshi; Taniguchi, Mutsuko; Shibuya, Takashi; Kurimoto, Masashi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

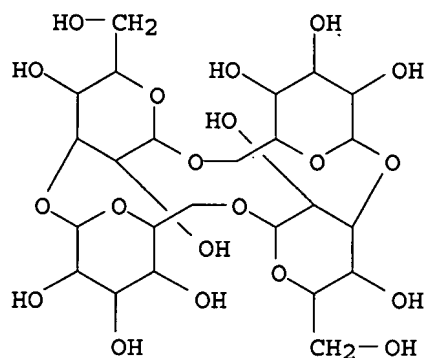
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004189660	A	20040708	JP 2002-358669	20021210
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-358669	20021210
AB	The invention relates to a skin composition containing Spilanthes acmella oleracea and/or Spilanthes oleracea-derived local pain reliever, suitable for use in depilatory with a stabilizer containing $\alpha,\alpha$ -trehalose, maltose, etc. Spilanthol was isolated from Spilanthes oleracea, and its effect on depilation-induced local pain relief was examined			
IT	159640-28-5 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (skin comps. containing Spilanthes-derived local pain relievers with stabilizers)			
RN	159640-28-5 HCAPLUS			
CN	$\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



L93 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:203909 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:255243

TITLE: Glucopyranose cyclic tetrasaccharide radical reaction inhibitors, method for inhibition of radical reactions, and use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Oku, Kazuyuki; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004020552	A1	20040311	WO 2003-JP10794	20030826
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
EP 1541660	A1	20050615	EP 2003-791307	20030826
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2005267067	A1	20051201	US 2005-525839	20050225
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-256069	A 20020830
			WO 2003-JP10794	W 20030826

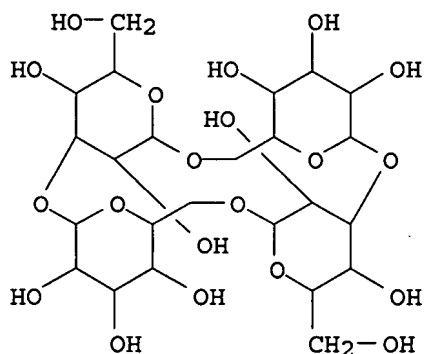
AB The problem of the invention is to provide radical reaction inhibitors for inhibiting unsatd. compds. from decomposing through radical reactions, a method for inhibiting the formation of free radicals from unsatd. compds. and radical reactions of the compds., and compns. which are suppressed in radical formation, radical reactions, or progress of both. The above problem is solved by establishing radical reaction inhibitors containing as the active ingredient cyclic tetrasaccharides or mixts. of cyclic tetrasaccharides with saccharide derivs. thereof. Thus, cyclic tetrasaccharide cyclo{ $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)} prepared from starch showed good radical formation reduction and linoleic acid radical oxidation reduction

IT 159640-28-5P

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(glucopyranose cyclic tetrasaccharide radical reaction inhibitor compns.)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L93 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:417841 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:11887  
 TITLE: Method of sustaining aroma with cyclic  
 tetrasaccharides and use thereof  
 INVENTOR(S): Oku, Kazuyuki; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu;  
 Miyake, Toshio  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo,  
 Japan  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003044143	A1	20030530	WO 2002-JP12196	20021121
W: KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
JP 2004002620	A	20040108	JP 2002-256070	20020830
EP 1460123	A1	20040922	EP 2002-803561	20021121
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2005013914	A1	20050120	US 2004-496382	20040524
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			JP 2001-358562	A 20011122
			JP 2002-118439	A 20020419
			JP 2002-256070	A 20020830
			WO 2002-JP12196	W 20021121

AB Disclosed are a method of sustaining an aroma which comprises blending an aroma substance with a cyclic tetrasaccharide or a hydrocarbonate derivative of the cyclic tetrasaccharide; aroma-sustaining materials obtained by this method; compns. containing the aroma-sustaining materials; aroma-sustaining agents having as the active ingredient the cyclic tetrasaccharide or a mixture of the cyclic tetrasaccharide with a hydrocarbonate derivative of the cyclic tetrasaccharide; and bactericides with the use of the sustained-releasing effect of the aroma-sustaining materials. A

pretreated starch solution was treated with  $\alpha$ -isomaltosylglucosaccharide synthase and  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyltransferase obtained from *Bacillus globisporus* to produce a cyclic tetrasaccharide. The obtained cyclic tetrasaccharide was mixed with ethanol or other liquid aroma compound to make a sustained-release aroma composition

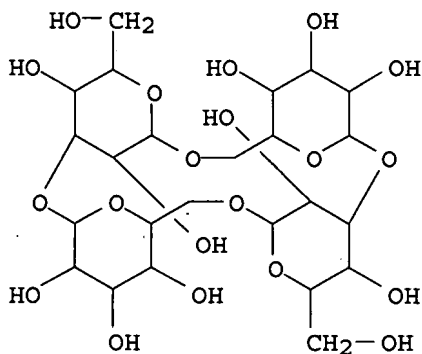
IT 159640-28-5P 532945-75-8P 532945-76-9P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(method of sustaining aroma with cyclic tetrasaccharides and use thereof)

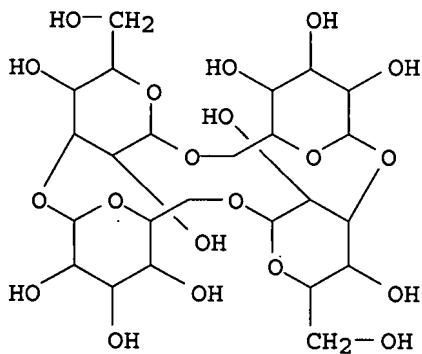
RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 532945-75-8 HCAPLUS

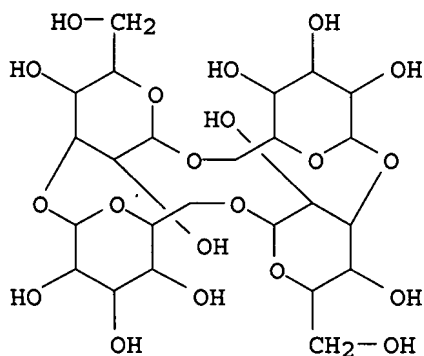
CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride, monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● H<sub>2</sub>O

RN 532945-76-9 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride, pentahydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 5 H<sub>2</sub>O

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L93 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:320071 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:352851

TITLE: Processes for producing isomaltose and isomaltitol and use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Kubota, Michio; Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Sonoda, Tomohiko; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 262 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003033717	A1	20030424	WO 2002-JP10846	20021018
W: JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
EP 1445325	A1	20040811	EP 2002-788581	20021018
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2006240531	A1	20061026	US 2004-492932	20040419
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-321182	A 20011018
			JP 2002-252609	A 20020830
			WO 2002-JP10846	W 20021018

AB The isomaltose is com. manufactured from sugars (d.p., 2) having  $\alpha$ -1,4 glucosyl linkage at the nonreducing end with  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyltransferase of *Bacillus globisporus* and/or *Arthrobacter globiformis*; and/or  $\alpha$ -isomaltosylgluco sugar-forming enzyme(s) of *B. globiformis*, *A. globiformis*, and/or *A. ramosus* to obtain sugars (d.p.  $\geq 3$ ) that have  $\alpha$ -1,6-glucosyl linkage at the reducing end and  $\alpha$ -1,4-linkage at the nonreducing linkage. The sugars (d.p.,  $\geq 3$ ) are incubated with isomaltose-releasing enzyme(s) to get isomaltose. The isomaltose is reduced to get the isomaltitol.

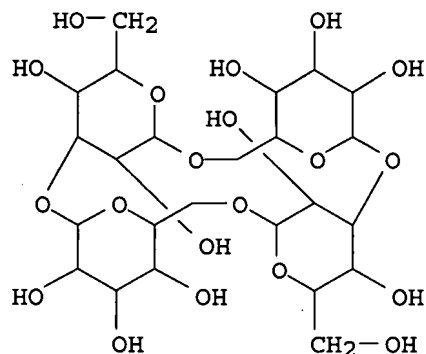
IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT

(Reactant or reagent)

(isomaltose enzymic manufacture with Bacillus and Arthrobacter and  
isomaltitol manufacture from isomaltose by reduction)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
cyclic 1,6''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L93 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:849837 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:368683

TITLE: Enzymic low-cost and high-purity manufacture of  
isomaltose and use thereofINVENTOR(S): Kubota, Michio; Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Higashiyama,  
Takanobu; Watanabe, Hikaru; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake,  
ToshioPATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo,  
Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 121 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002088374	A1	20021107	WO 2002-JP4166	20020425
W: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
AU 2002255280	A1	20021111	AU 2002-255280	20020425
AU 2002255280	A2	20021111		
CA 2413164	A1	20021216	CA 2002-2413164	20020425
EP 1382687	A1	20040121	EP 2002-724644	20020425
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
US 2004253690	A1	20041216	US 2003-363556	20030305
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-130922	A 20010427
			WO 2002-JP4166	W 20020425

AB Isomaltose is manufactured com. at low cost from  $\alpha$ -isomaltosylglucosaccharide that has  $\alpha$ -1,6 glucosyl linkage at the non-reducing end and  $\alpha$ -1,4-glucosyl linkage and that has  $\geq 3$  glucose units and cyclic tetraose cyclo( $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-

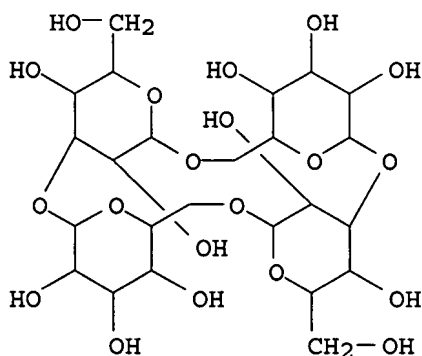
glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→) with isomaltose-releasing enzyme. The α-isomaltosylglucosaccharide and cyclic tetraose are in turn manufactured from saccharides that has α-1,4 glucosyl linkage at the non-reducing end and that has ≥2 glucose units with α-isomaltosylglucosaccharide-formation enzyme in the presence/absence of α-isomaltosyl transferring enzyme. The isomaltose is useful in food, cosmetic, and pharmaceutical industries.

IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(enzymic low-cost and high-purity manufacture of isomaltose and use thereof)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucopyranose, O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L93 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:716286 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:249411

TITLE: Branched cyclic tetrassacharide, process for producing the same, and use in cosmetic, food and drug

INVENTOR(S): Aga, Hajime; Higashiyama, Takanobu; Watanabe, Hikaru; Sonoda, Tomohiko; Kubota, Michio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002072594	A1	20020919	WO 2002-JP2213	20020308
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1380595	A1	20040114	EP 2002-705093	20020308
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
US 2004236097	A1	20041125	US 2003-471377	20030909

## PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

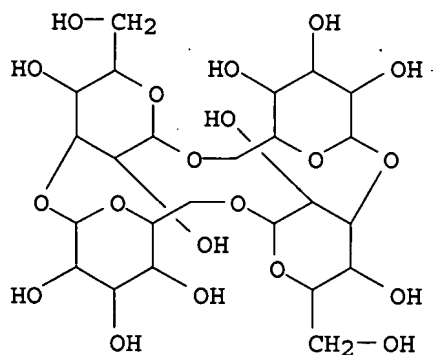
JP 2001-67282

A 20010309

WO 2002-JP2213

W 20020308

- AB The cyclic tetrassacharide is a glycosyl derivative represented by cyclo[→6)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→]. It is a branched cyclic tetrassacharide in which one or more H atoms of the hydroxyl groups have been replaced with an optionally substituted glycosyl group (provided that when the H atom of the hydroxyl group bonded to the 6-position C in each glucopyranosyl is the only H atom which has been replaced, the substituent is a group selected among glycosyl groups excluding D-glucosyl). The branched cyclic tetrassacharide is useful for cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical, and can be produced by fermentation using a glycosyl transferase type enzymes such as cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase, β-galactosidase, α-galactosidase, lysozyme, α-isomaltosyl transferase and α-isomaltosyl glucosyl transferase.
- IT 159640-28-5P  
 RL: BCP (Biochemical process); BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
 (branched cyclic tetrassacharide, enzymic process for manufacture and use in cosmetic, food and pharmaceuticals)
- RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS
- CN α-D-Glucopyranose, O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L93 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:688160 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:217171

TITLE: Preparation of carbohydrate mixture containing α-isomaltosylmaltotriose and sugar alcohols and method for production thereof

INVENTOR(S): Kubota, Norio; Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Aga, Hajime; Fukuda, Yoshiharu; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 47 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

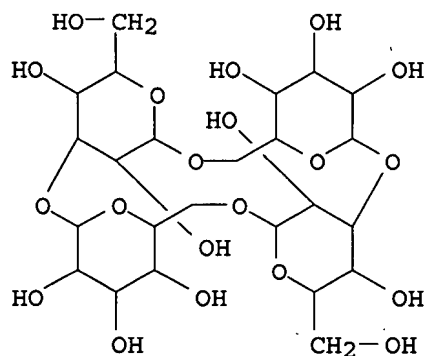
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2002255988      A      20020911      JP 2001-60460      20010305  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:      JP 2001-60460      20010305  
 AB    A carbohydrate mixture containing cyclo[- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)] ( $\alpha$ -isomaltosylmaltotriose or 64-O- $\alpha$ -glucosylmaltotetraose) (I) and sugar alcs. is prepared by reduction of a carbohydrate mixture containing the cyclic tetrasaccharide compound I and reducing sugars to decrease the reducibility. The starting carbohydrate mixture is obtained by reaction of  $\alpha$ -isomaltosylglucosaccharide with  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl transferase or reaction of partially hydrolyzed product of starch having DE (dextrose equivalent) of  $\leq 20$  with  $\alpha$ -isomaltosylglucosaccharide synthase and  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl transferase. Also disclosed are beverages, in particular low calorie beverages, cosmetics, or drugs containing the above carbohydrate mixture. The present carbohydrate mixture is a stable sweetening agent which is useful as a taste or flavor improver, quality improver, or excipient for beverages, food, feed, cosmetics, or drugs. Thus, a liquid fermentation medium (100 mL) containing Pindex 1 5, yeast extract (Asahi Meast) 1.5,  $K_2HPO_4$  0.1,  $NaH_2PO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$  0.06,  $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$  0.05 weight/volume % and  $H_2O$  was sterilized under heating at 120° for 20 min, cooled, inoculated by *Bacillus globisporus* C9 (FERM BP-7143), shake-cultured at 27° for 48 h, and centrifuged to obtain a supernatant liquid which was heated at 120° for 15 min, cooled, and centrifuged to give a supernatant liquid. The supernatant liquid (90 mL) was adjusted to pH 5.0 and warmed to 40°, treated with 1,500 unit  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (transglycosidase L [Amano] J) and 75 unit glucoamylase (Nagase Biochem. Industry Inc., Japan) for 24 h, adjusted to pH 12, boiled for 2 h to decompose residual reducing sugars, filtered, and desalted by Diaion PK218 and Diaion WA30 and then again with Diaion SK-1B and IRA 411 to give .apprx.0.6 g I (99.9% purity). I was stable in aqueous AcOH (pH 3.0-5.0), Tris-HCl buffer (pH 6.0-8.0), ammonium buffer (9.0-10.0) at 100° for 24 h and was not hydrolyzed by saliva amylase, and formed inclusion complexes with MeOH, EtOH, and AcOH. The two enzymes, i.e.  $\alpha$ -isomaltosylglucosaccharide synthase and  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl transferase, were isolated and purified from the fermentation broth obtained similarly by fermentation of *B. globisporus* C9. In another experiment, a fermentation broth of *B. globisporus* C9 containing 8.8 unit/mL  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl glucosaccharide synthetase and 26.7 unit/mL  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl transferase was added at 0.25 mL/1 g starch to 2% aqueous 1 mM potato starch containing 1 mM  $CaCl_2$ , adjusted to pH 6.0, stirred at 35° for 48 h, heated at 95° for 10 min, purified by decolorization and desaltation, and concentrated to give a 40% syrup containing I which was hydrogenated in the presence of 6% Raney nickel at 120° and 20-120 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, filtered to remove the catalyst, purified by decolorization and desaltation, and concentrated to give a 70% syrup containing I 62.1, sorbitol 0.7, isomaltitol 1.4, maltitol 11.1 and other sugars 24.7%. The carbohydrate mixture exhibited mild sweetness, moderate viscosity, moisturizing property, and inclusion property.

IT    159640-28-5P  
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation of carbohydrate mixture containing cyclic tetraglucose and sugar alcs. as sweetening agents by enzymic glycosylation of partially hydrolyzed starch)

RN    159640-28-5    HCAPLUS  
 CN     $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L93 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:107521 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:163295

TITLE:  $\alpha$ -Isomaltosylglucosaccharide synthase from  
Bacillus and Arthrobacter catalyzing synthesis of  
cyclic tetrasaccharide, and food, cosmetics,  
and pharmaceutical applications

INVENTOR(S): Kubota, Michio; Tsusaki, Keiji; Higashiyama, Takanobu;  
Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo,  
Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 209 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002010361	A1	20020207	WO 2001-JP6412	20010725
W: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
CA 2385465	A1	20020207	CA 2001-2385465	20010725
AU 2001080095	A5	20020213	AU 2001-80095	20010725
AU 781630	B2	20050602		
EP 1229112	A1	20020807	EP 2001-958377	20010725
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
US 2003194762	A1	20031016	US 2002-89549	20020401
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-233364	A 20000801
			JP 2000-234937	A 20000802
			WO 2001-JP6412	W 20010725

AB  $\alpha$ -Isomaltosylglucosaccharide synthase capable of forming a cyclic tetrasaccharide having a cyclo { - 6 } - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1-3) - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1-6) - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1-3) - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1 -) structure via a reaction involving  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl transfer starting from a saccharide having an  $\alpha$ -1,6-glucosyl bond at the non-reducing end and an  $\alpha$ -1,4-glucosyl bond at the other end and having a degree of glucose polymerization of at least 3, is provided. Also, recombinant expression of the above enzyme in microorganisms, use in production of the cyclic tetrasaccharide, and use of such sugars in food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical applications, are claimed. Use of  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyltransferase in combination with the above mentioned  $\alpha$ -isomaltosylglucosaccharide synthase in the synthesis of cyclic

tetrasaccharides and carbohydrates containing it, is claimed. Maltooligosaccharide, maltodextrin, amylopectin, amylose, amylopectin, soluble, liquefied, or glutinous starch, and glycogen, are the donor saccharides. D-glucose, D-xylose, L-xylose, D-galactose, D-fructose, D-mannose, D-arabinose, D-fucose, D-psicose, D-sorbose, methyl- $\alpha$ -glucose, methyl- $\beta$ -glucose, N-acetylglucosamine, trehalose, isomaltose, isomaltotriose, cellobiose, gentiobiose, glycerol, maltitol, lactose, sucrose, or L-ascorbic acid, are the acceptor saccharides. The enzyme activity is stabilized by  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , and  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ , and inhibited by  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ , and EDTA. *Bacillus globisporus*, or *Arthrobacter globiformis*, can be used as expression host. Isolation of the enzyme from *Bacillus globisporus* C9, C11, N75 strains, and *Arthrobacter globiformis*, and characterization of catalytic activity, including substrate specificity, are described.

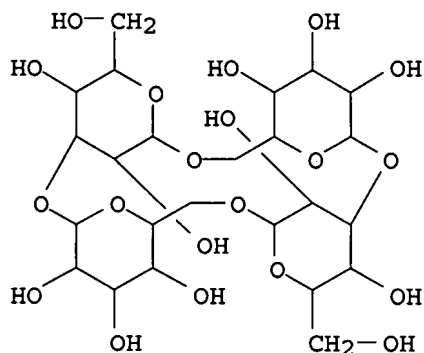
IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

( $\alpha$ -Isomaltosylglucosaccharide synthase from *Bacillus* and *Arthrobacter* catalyzing synthesis of cyclic tetrasaccharide, and food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical applications)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L93 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:868662 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:2254

TITLE:  $\alpha$ -Isomaltosyltransferase catalyzing synthesis of cyclic tetrasaccharide from *Bacillus* and *Arthrobacter*, isolation, and food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical applications

INVENTOR(S): Kubota, Michio; Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Aga, Hajime; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 158 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001090338	A1	20011129	WO 2001-JP4276	20010522
W: JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1284286	A1	20030219	EP 2001-930244	20010522
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2005009017	A1	20050113	US 2002-296153	20021122
US 7192746	B2	20070320		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

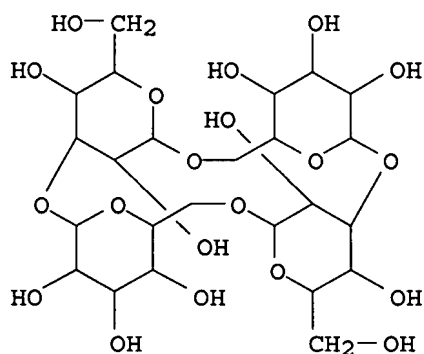
JP 2000-149484	A	20000522
JP 2000-229557	A	20000728
WO 2001-JP4276	W	20010522

AB  $\alpha$ -Isomaltosyltransferase capable of forming a cyclic tetrasaccharide having a cyclo { - 6 } - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1-3) - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1-6) - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1-3) - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1 -) structure via a reaction involving  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl transfer starting from a saccharide having an  $\alpha$ -1,6-glucosyl bond at the non-reducing end and an  $\alpha$ -1,4-glucosyl bond at the other end and having a degree of glucose polymerization of at least 3, is provided. Also, recombinant expression of the above enzyme in microorganisms, use in production of the cyclic tetrasaccharide, and use of such sugars in food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical applications, are claimed. Isolation of the enzyme from *Bacillus globisporus* C9, C11, N75 strains, *Arthrobacter ramosus* S1, *Arthrobacter globiformis*, and characterization of catalytic activity, including substrate specificity, are described.

IT 159640-28-5P  
 RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
 ( $\alpha$ -isomaltosyltransferase catalyzing synthesis of cyclic tetrasaccharide from *Bacillus* and *Arthrobacter*, recombinant expression, and food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical applications)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6''''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 1 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:350863 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:337132  
 TITLE: Immunomodulating agent in gut  
 INVENTOR(S): Hino, Keiko; Kurose, Mayumi; Sakurai, Takeo; Inoue, Shinichiro; Ogawa, Tohru; Oku, Kazuyuki; Chaen, Hiroto; Fukuda, Shigeharu  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Japan  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007034748	A1	20070329	WO 2006-JP318390	20060915
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2005-275360 A 20050922

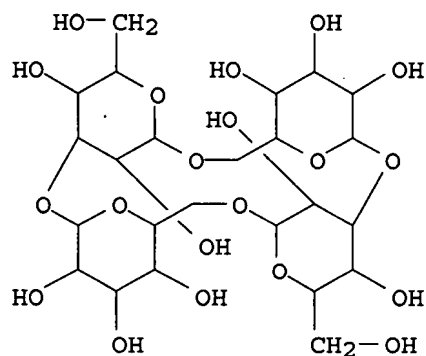
AB Discloses is an immunomodulating agent in the gut, which can be ingested continuously in the daily dietary habit and does not produce any adverse side effect. The immunomodulating agent comprises a cyclic tetrasaccharide as an active ingredient. The cyclic tetrasaccharide promotes production of IgA and/or interferon- $\gamma$ . Thus, cyclic tetrasaccharide syrup containing cyclo( $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ ) was prepared from starch with  $\alpha$ -amylase (Termamyl 60L),  $\alpha$ -isomaltosylglucosaccharide synthase, and  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl transferase. The obtained cyclic tetrasaccharide syrup was combined with other ingredients to give a chewing gum.

IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (intestinal immunomodulating agent containing cyclic tetrasaccharide)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d 196 ibib abs hitstr 2-40

L96 ANSWER 2 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1184926 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:141707

TITLE: Effect of dietary cyclic nigerosyl nigerose on intestinal immune functions in mice

AUTHOR(S): Hino, Keiko; Kurose, Mayumi; Sakurai, Takeo; Inoue, Shin-ichiro; Oku, Kazuyuki; Chaen, Hiroto; Kohnno, Keizo; Fukuda, Shigeharu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Glycoscience Institute, Research Center, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., 675-1 Fujisaki, Okayama, 702-8006, Japan

SOURCE: Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (2006), 70(10), 2481-2487

CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451

PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Agrochemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB We examined the dietary effects of cyclic nigerosyl nigerose (CNN), a dietary indigestible oligosaccharide with four D-glucopyranosyl residues linked by alternating  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- and  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 6) glucosidic linkages, on the intestinal immune function of mice, and the effects were compared with those of  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-linked oligosaccharide (nigerooligosaccharides, NOS) or  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-linked oligosaccharide (isomaltooligosaccharides, IMO). BALB/c mice were fed with 1-5% CNN, 5% IMO, or 12.5% NOS for 4 wk, and the intestinal mucosal immune responses were determined. In the 1-5% CNN fed groups, the amts. of IgA in feces increased significantly. In addition, IgA, transforming growth factor- $\beta$ 1 (TGF- $\beta$ 1), and interleukin-6 (IL-6) secretion by Peyer's patch (PP) cells were enhanced in CNN fed mice. In the 5% CNN group, pH in the cecum decreased, and the amts. of lactic acid and butyric acid increased. These findings were not observed in the NOS- or IMO-fed group of mice. They suggest that CNN supplementation changes the intestinal environment of microflora and indirectly enhances the immune function in the gut.

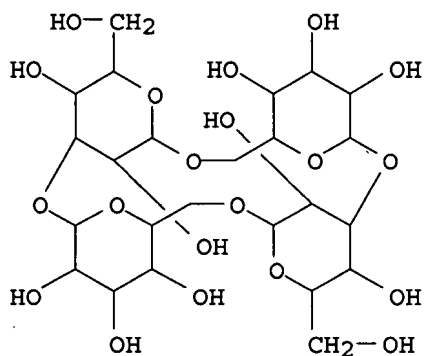
IT 159640-28-5

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(effect of dietary cyclic nigerosyl nigerose on intestinal immune functions in mice)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,

cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 3 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:880472 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:334157

TITLE: Discovery of two cyclic tetrasaccharides synthesizing systems from starch

AUTHOR(S): Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Oku, Kazuyuki; Mukai, Kazuhisa

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Kagaku to Seibutsu (2006), 44(8), 539-550

CODEN: KASEAA; ISSN: 0453-073X

PUBLISHER: Gakkai Shuppan Senta

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review on the history of the starch saccharification products, structure and synthesis of cyclic oligosaccharides, enzymic synthesis of cyclic nigerosyl-nigerose (CNN) from alternan and starch, CNN biosynthetic enzymes of *Bacillus globisporus*, structure of CNN-related gene cluster, conditions of CNN formation, cyclic maltosylmaltose (CMM)-forming system in *Arthrobacter globiformis*, anal. of a novel maltosyltransferase gene, physiol. importance of cyclic oligosaccharides in bacteria, physicochem. characteristics of CNN and CMM, biol. activities of CNN, and future prospect.

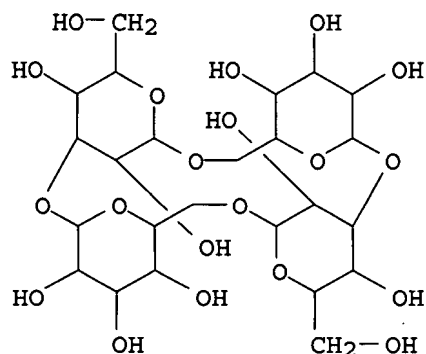
IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(enzymic synthesis of cyclic tetrasaccharides and their application)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L96 ANSWER 4 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:770398 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:330010

TITLE: Inhibitory effect of cyclic tetrasaccharide on DMH-induced colon carcinoma in rats

AUTHOR(S): Oku, Kazuyuki; Sugawa-Katayama, Yohko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Amase Institute, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Shoka to Kyushu (2006), Volume Date 2005, 28(2), 27-34  
CODEN: SHKYEZ; ISSN: 0389-3626

PUBLISHER: Nippon Shoka Kyushu Gakkai

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Inhibitory effects of a cyclic tetrasaccharides (CTS) on 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (DMH)-induced colon carcinoma were investigated in rats. Male Fischer-strain rats were fed a diet containing CTS or the control diet for 4 wk. A dose of 20mg DMH/kg body weight was s.c. injected on the back of the rats twice a week. The activity of  $\beta$ -glucuronidase in the cecal contents and the concentration of 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) in the urine or in the serum were determined as carcinogenesis markers. The  $\beta$ -glucuronidase activity in the DMH-treated rats fed the CTS diet was 0.54 units/g cecal contents, showing a significant decrement in comparison with the corresponding value (1.61 units/g) in the DMH-treated control rats. The urine 8-OHdG concentration also decreased significantly in the DMH-treated rats fed the CTS diet in comparison with the DMH-treated rats fed the control diet. Judging from significantly lower concns. of cecal deoxycholic acid, the ratio of primary to secondary bile acids in the DMH-treated rats fed the CTS diet was higher than in the DMH-treated control rats. The above results suggest an inhibitory effect of CTS on DMH-induced colon carcinoma during the initiation period in the rat.

IT 159640-28-5

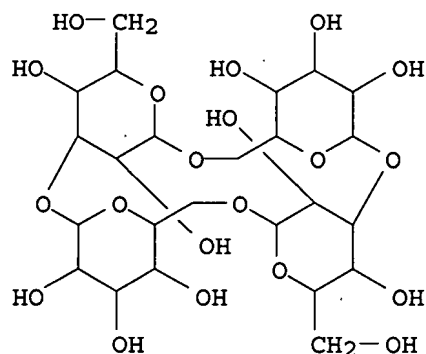
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(inhibitory effect of cyclic tetrasaccharide on DMH-induced colon carcinoma in rats)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





L96 ANSWER 5 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:49889 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:55832

TITLE: Cyclic Tetrasaccharide Delays Cataract Formation in the Lens In Vitro

AUTHOR(S): Matsuo, Toshihiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Okayama University  
Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry, and  
Pharmaceutical Sciences, Okayama City, Japan

SOURCE: Cell Preservation Technology (2005), 3(4), 238-243  
CODEN: CPTECY; ISSN: 1538-344X

PUBLISHER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The aim of this study was to test whether cyclic tetrasaccharide could prevent cataract formation in isolated porcine lenses in vitro. Porcine eyes were cut at the midperiphery with a razor blade and pressure was applied to the globe to eject the lens without touching. The isolated lenses were then washed with saline and transferred with a spoon to wells of a 24-well multidish with a lid. The lenses were incubated in saline, 1, 10, 20, 50, 75, and 100 mM trehalose or cyclic tetrasaccharide in saline for 40 days at room temperature and in room humidity. Solution change or aeration was not done during the period. The lenses were observed with a dissecting microscope with transmitting light source and the images of the lenses were captured through a CCD camera into a computer. The lens opacity was measured as mean d. in a circle area placed inside the lens. Cyclic tetrasaccharide at 75 mM and 100 mM concns. significantly delayed the development of lens opacity compared with saline, trehalose at any concns., and cyclic tetrasaccharide at 50 mM or lower concns. over the course of 40 days. The lenses in 100 mM cyclic tetrasaccharide showed transient surface opacity on the initial phase of incubation up to 5 days and then became transparent. In conclusion, cyclic tetrasaccharide delays the development of lens opacity in vitro. Cyclic tetrasaccharide might be used as a cataract-delaying agent.

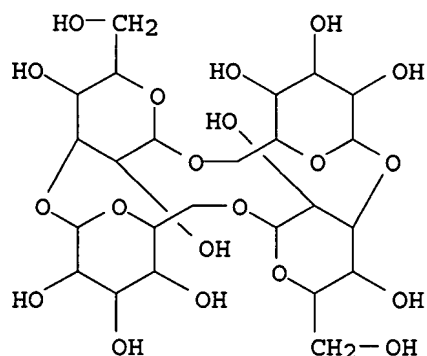
IT 159640-28-5

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(cyclic tetrasaccharide delay development of lens opacity in porcine eye and suggests that cyclic tetrasaccharide might be used as cataract-delaying agent)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucopyranose, O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 6 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1207191 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:102792

TITLE: Glycosylation of internal sugar residues of oligosaccharides catalyzed by  $\alpha$ -galactosidase from *Aspergillus fumigatus*

AUTHOR(S): Puchart, Vladimir; Biely, Peter

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Chemistry, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, SK-845 38, Slovakia

SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, General Subjects (2005), 1726(2), 206-216  
CODEN: BBGSB3; ISSN: 0304-4165

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

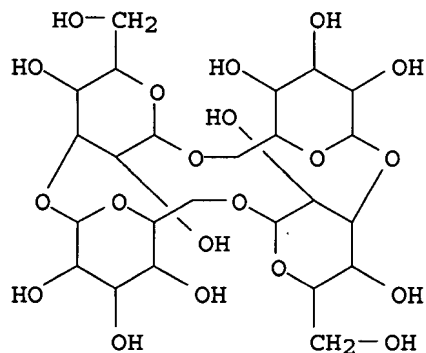
AB Purified  $\alpha$ -galactosidase from a thermotolerant fungus *Aspergillus fumigatus* IMI 385708 was found to catalyze efficiently transgalactosylation reactions using 4-nitrophenyl  $\alpha$ -D-galactopyranoside as glycosyl donor. Self-transfer reactions with this substrate afforded in low yields several 4-nitrophenyl galactobiosides. Monosaccharides also served as poor glycosyl acceptors. Disaccharides and particularly higher oligosaccharides of  $\alpha$ -1,4-gluco- (maltooligosaccharides),  $\beta$ -1,4-gluco- (cellooligosaccharides) and  $\beta$ -1,4-manno-series were efficiently galactosylated, the latter being the best acceptors that were also doubly galactosylated. With mannooligosaccharides product yields increased with polymerization degree of acceptors reaching 50% at DP of 4-6. Longer oligosaccharide acceptors were galactosylated at internal sugar residues. All galactosyl residues were transferred exclusively to the primary hydroxyl group(s) at C-6 position of oligosaccharide acceptors. This is in accordance with the inability of the enzyme to transfer galactose to  $\beta$ -1,4-linked xylooligosaccharides. This is the first report of glycosyl transfer reaction to internal sugar residues of oligosaccharides catalyzed by a glycosidase. High affinity to oligosaccharide acceptors also opens a way toward enzymic glycosylation of polysaccharides, thus modulating their physico-chemical and biol. properties.

IT 159640-28-5

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(glycosylation of internal sugar residues of oligosaccharides catalyzed by  $\alpha$ -galactosidase from *Aspergillus fumigatus*)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 7 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:704709 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:326526

TITLE: Identification of bound water molecules in the cyclic tetrasaccharide, cyclo-{→6}-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→6)-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→)

AUTHOR(S): Furihata, Kazuo; Fujimoto, Takashi; Tsutsui, Ayumi; Machinami, Tomoya; Tashiro, Mitsuru

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Agriculture and Agricultural Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Yayoi, 113-8657, Japan

SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2005), 340(12), 2060-2063  
CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A structural characterization of bound water mols. in the cyclic tetrasaccharide, cyclo-{→6}-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→6)-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→), was carried out by NMR spectroscopy. H-1', 2'-OH, H-3', and 4'-OH of the 3-O-glycosylated residue and H-1 of the 6-O-glycosylated residue were found to cross-relax with protons of bound waters using the double-pulsed field-gradient spin-echo ROESY experiment. In the crystal structure, one water mol. is located in the center of the plate, and its temperature factor is very low, indicating that this water mol. is an intrinsic component.

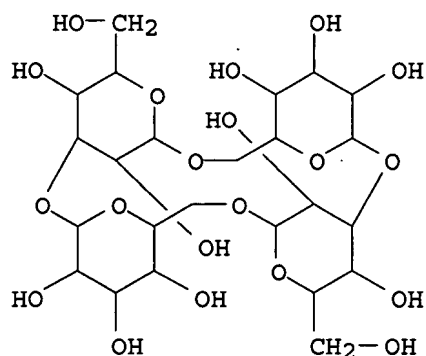
IT 159640-28-5

RL: PRP (Properties)

(of bound water mols. in the cyclic tetrasaccharide, cyclo-{→6}-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→6)-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→))

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucopyranose, O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 8 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:503693 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:211004

TITLE: Suppressive effect of cyclic tetrasaccharide on body fat accumulation

AUTHOR(S): Oku, Kazuyuki; Shibuya, Takashi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Amase Inst., Hayashibara Biochem. Lab., Inc., Okayama, 700-0834, Japan

SOURCE: Baioinsensu to Indasutori (2005), 63(5), 324-325

CODEN: BIDSE6; ISSN: 0914-8981

PUBLISHER: Baioindasutori Kyokai

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review on the mechanism of formation of a cyclic tetrasaccharide (CTS), cyclo[→6)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→)], from α-1,4-glucan with 6-α-glucosyltransferase and α-isomaltosyltransferase from *Bacillus globisporus* C11, enzymic manufacture of CTS from starch with enzymes from *B. globisporus* N75, properties of CTS, and body fat accumulation-preventing actions involving interaction with bile acids of CTS.

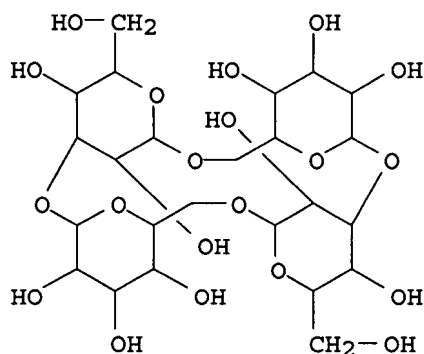
IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(suppressive effect of cyclic tetrasaccharide manufactured with enzymes from *Bacillus globisporus* on body fat accumulation)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucopyranose, O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L96 ANSWER 9 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:87285 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:331714

TITLE: Enzymatic synthesis of a 2-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl cyclic tetrasaccharide by kojibiose phosphorylase

AUTHOR(S): Watanabe, Hikaru; Higashiyama, Takanobu; Aga, Hajime; Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Kurimoto, Masashi; Tsujisaka, Yoshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Amase Institute, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Okayama, 700-0834, Japan

SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2005), 340(3), 449-454

CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 142:331714

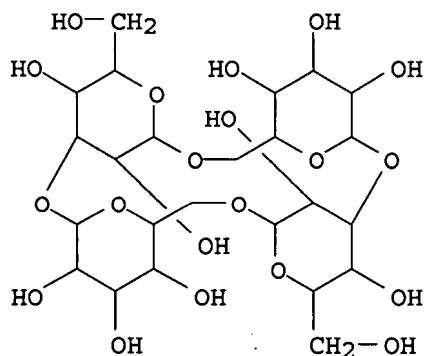
AB The glucosyl transfer reaction of kojibiose phosphorylase (KPase) from *Thermoanaerobacter brockii* ATCC35047 was examined using cyclo-[→6)-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→6)-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→)] (CTS) as an acceptor. KPase produced four transfer products, saccharides 1-4. The structure of a major product, saccharide 4, was 2-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-CTS, cyclo-[→6)-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→6)-[α-D-Glcp-(1→2)]-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→)]. The other transfer products, saccharides 1-3, were 2-O-α-kojibiosyl-, 2-O-α-kojitriosyl-, and 2-O-α-kojitetraosyl-CTS, resp. These results showed that KPase transferred a glucose residue to the C-2 position at the ring glucose residue of CTS. This enzyme also catalyzed the chain-extending reaction of the side chain of 2-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-CTS.

IT 159640-28-5

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (acceptor substrate; 2-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl cyclic tetrasaccharides biosynthesis by kojibiose phosphorylase)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucopyranose, O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 10 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:33236 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:112867

TITLE: Method and agents for stabilization of isothiocyanates using specific oligosaccharides, and foods containing the stabilized isothiocyanates

INVENTOR(S): Saito, Noriyuki; Oku, Kazuyuki; Kubota, Norio; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005006579	A	20050113	JP 2003-175725	20030620
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-175725	20030620

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:112867

AB Isothiocyanates, which are contained in and/or added to foods as pungent components, are stabilized by addition of  $\geq 1$  selected from  $\alpha$ -glycosyl- $\alpha$ , $\alpha$ -trehalose, isomaltitol, and cyclo( $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl. An a paste containing allyl isothiocyanate (I) and  $\alpha$ -maltosyl- $\alpha$ , $\alpha$ -trehalose (II; preparation given) was stored in a glass vial at 40° for 24 h to show remaining rate of I 62%. Mustard-flavored mayonnaise containing II was also formulated.

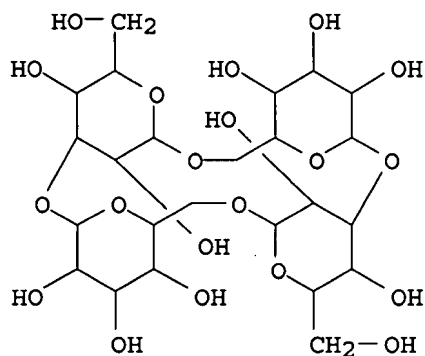
IT 159640-28-5

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(stabilization of isothiocyanates using specific oligosaccharides, and foods containing the stabilized isothiocyanates)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L96 ANSWER 11 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:11563 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:367467

TITLE: Enzymatic synthesis of glycosyl cyclic tetrasaccharide with 6- $\alpha$ -Glucosyltransferase and 3- $\alpha$ -Isomaltosyltransferase

AUTHOR(S): Aga, Hajime; Higashiyama, Takanobu; Watanabe, Hikaru; Sonoda, Tomohiko; Yuen, Ritsuko; Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Kurimoto, Masashi; Tsujisaka, Yoshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Amase Institute, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Okayama, 700-0834, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering (2004), 98(4), 287-292

CODEN: JBBIF6; ISSN: 1389-1723

PUBLISHER: Society for Biotechnology, Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:367467

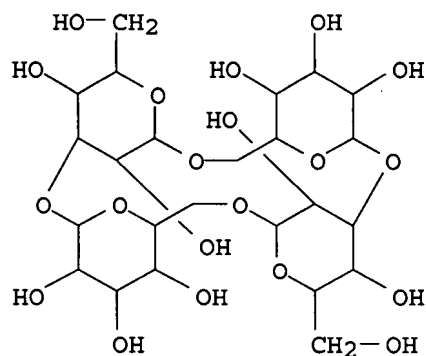
AB Transglycosylation reactions to cyclic tetrasaccharide (CTS, cyclo{( $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ )}) and its derivs. were investigated. An enzyme, 6- $\alpha$ -glucosyltransferase, which is involved in CTS synthesis from starch, from *Bacillus globisporus* C11 produced 4-O- $\alpha$ -glucosyl-CTS (4G-CTS) from a mixture containing CTS and maltopentaose. Another enzyme, 3- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyltransferase, synthesized 3-O- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-CTS (3IM-CTS) from CTS and panose. Two novel branched CTSS, 3-O- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-4-O- $\alpha$ -glucosyl-CTS (3IM-4G-CTS) and 3-O- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-(4-O- $\alpha$ -glucosyl)-CTS [3IM-(4G)-CTS], were synthesized by the isomaltosyl transfer of IMT into 4G-CTS. IMT also produced a novel saccharide, 3-O- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-3-O- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-CTS (3IM-3IM-CTS) from 3IM-CTS. It was confirmed that the oligosaccharides, including 4G-CTS, 3IM-CTS, 3IM-4G-CTS, 3IM-(4G)-CTS and 3IM-3IM-CTS, remaining in the reaction mixture during the production of CTS from starch were the transfer products of 6GT and IMT into CTS.

IT 159640-28-5

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(enzymic synthesis of glycosyl cyclic tetrasaccharide with 6- $\alpha$ -Glucosyltransferase and 3- $\alpha$ -Isomaltosyltransferase)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 12 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:878404 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:355386

TITLE: Lipid-regulating agent containing cyclic tetrasaccharide and use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Oku, Kazuyuki; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Japan; Hayashibara Biochem Lab.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004089964	A1	20041021	WO 2004-JP4079	20040324
WO 2004089964	A8	20041229		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1616873	A1	20060118	EP 2004-722989	20040324
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
CN 1768071	A	20060503	CN 2004-80008626	20040324
US 2006276432	A1	20061207	US 2005-551765	20051003
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			JP 2003-100408	A 20030403
			WO 2004-JP4079	W 20040324

AB Disclosed are a lipid-regulating agent and a composition for lipid control which contains the lipid-regulating agent. The lipid-regulating agent comprises as an active ingredient a cyclic tetrasaccharide and/or a glucide derivative thereof. A compound cyclo[ $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)] (I) was prepared from corn starch. Rats were fed with a diet containing I to examine



the blood lipids and organ fats. Also, a table sugar was prepared from I-pentahydrate 50, maltitol 46, processed hesperidin ( $\alpha$ Ghesperidin) 3, sucralose 1, and water 200 parts.

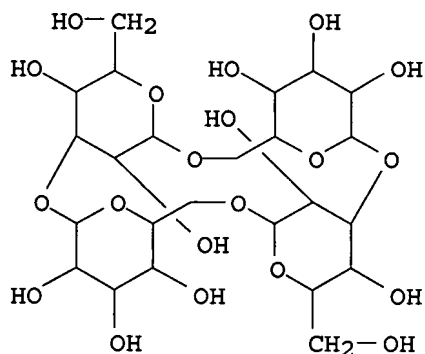
IT 532945-75-8P 532945-76-9P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(lipid-regulating agent containing cyclic tetrasaccharide and use thereof)

RN 532945-75-8 HCAPLUS

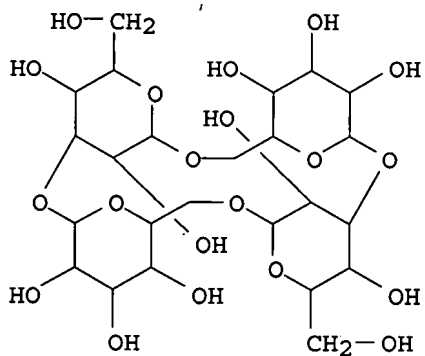
CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride, monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● H<sub>2</sub>O

RN 532945-76-9 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride, pentahydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



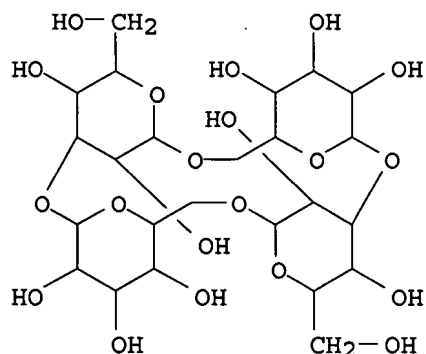
● 5 H<sub>2</sub>O

IT 159640-28-5

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(lipid-regulating agent containing cyclic tetrasaccharide and use thereof)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 13 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:700515 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:227149  
 TITLE: Manufacture of nigerose acetate, nigerose, and  
 nigeritol in high yield  
 INVENTOR(S): Aga, Hajime; Kubota, Norio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake,  
 Toshio  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

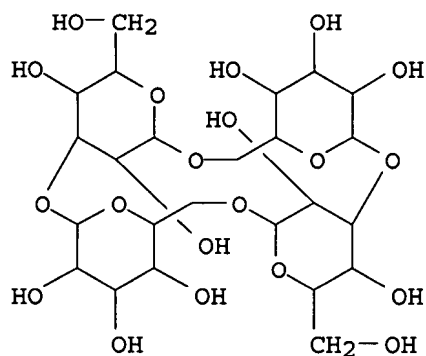
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004238287	A	20040826	JP 2003-25713	20030203
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-25713	20030203

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:227149; MARPAT 141:227149

AB Nigerose acetate is manufactured by acetolysis of cyclo[( $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ )] (I) in contact with acetate ion and extraction. Nigerose is manufactured by deacetylation of the nigerose acetate. Nigeritol is manufactured by hydrogenation of the nigerose. Thus, acetolysis of I in the presence of acetic anhydride and acetic acid gave a nigerose acetate-rich product in 180% yield. Deacetylation of the nigerose acetate-rich product gave a product containing 45% nigerose and other sugars. Hydrogenation of concentrated nigerose-rich product gave a product containing 96% nigeritol and other sugar alcs.

IT 159640-28-5P  
 RL: BYP (Byproduct); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (manufacture of nigerose acetate, nigerose, and nigeritol in high yield)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L96 ANSWER 14 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:465656 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:362256

TITLE: Purification and characterization of an intracellular cycloalternan-degrading enzyme from *Bacillus* sp. NRRL B-21195. [Erratum to document cited in CA141:049446]

AUTHOR(S): Kim, Yeon-Kye; Kitaoka, Motomitsu; Hayashi, Kiyoshi; Kim, Cheorl-Ho; Cote, Gregory L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Enzyme Laboratory, National Food Research Institute, Ibaraki, Tsukuba, 305-8642, Japan

SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2004), 339(9), 1663

CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

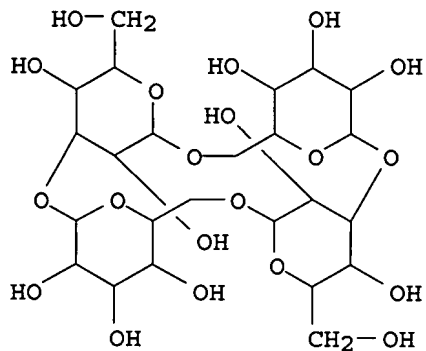
AB The paper was incorrectly listed as a "Note" rather than a "Full paper".

IT 159640-28-5,  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (cycloalternan; purification and characterization of intracellular cycloalternan isomaltosylhydrolase from *Bacillus* (Erratum))

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L96 ANSWER 15 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

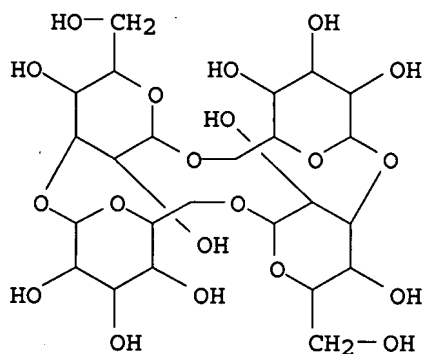
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:465648 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:202137  
TITLE: Enzymatic synthesis of a  $\beta$ -D-galactopyranosyl cyclic tetrasaccharide by  $\beta$ -galactosidases  
AUTHOR(S): Higashiyama, Takanobu; Watanabe, Hikaru; Aga, Hajime; Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Kurimoto, Masashi; Tsujisaka, Yoshio  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Amase Institute, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Okayama, 700-0834, Japan  
SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2004), 339(9), 1603-1608  
CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:202137

AB The galactosyl transfer reaction to cyclo-( $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ ) (CTS) was examined using lactose as a donor and  $\beta$ -galactosidases from *Aspergillus oryzae* and *Bacillus circulans*. The *A. oryzae*  $\beta$ -galactosidase produced three galactosyl derivs. of CTS. The main galactosyl derivative produced by the *A. oryzae* enzyme was identified as 6-O- $\beta$ -D-galactopyranosyl-CTS, cyclo-( $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-[ $\beta$ -d-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow 6$ )]- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ ). The *B. circulans*  $\beta$ -galactosidase also synthesized three galactosyl-transfer products to CTS. The structure of main transgalactosylation product was 3-O- $\beta$ -D-galactopyranosyl-CTS, cyclo-( $\rightarrow 6$ )- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow 6$ )-[ $\beta$ -D-Galp-(1 $\rightarrow 3$ )]- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ ). These results showed that  $\beta$ -galactosidase transferred galactose directly to the ring glucose residue of CTS.

IT 159640-28-5  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (enzymic synthesis of  $\beta$ -D-galactopyranosyl cyclic tetrasaccharide by  $\beta$ -galactosidases)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow 6$ )-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



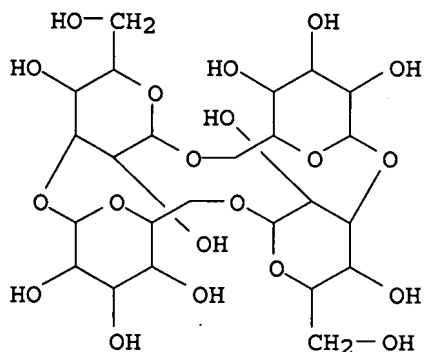
REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 16 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:277681 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:49446  
TITLE: Purification and characterization of an intracellular  
cycloalternan-degrading enzyme from *Bacillus* sp. NRRL

B-21195  
 AUTHOR(S): Kim, Yeon-Kye; Kitaoka, Motomitsu; Hayashi, Kiyoshi;  
 Kim, Cheorl-Ho; Cote, Gregory L.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Enzyme Laboratory, National Food Research Institute,  
 Ibaraki, Tsukuba, 305-8642, Japan  
 SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2004), 339(6), 1179-1184  
 CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215  
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A novel intracellular cycloalternan-degrading enzyme (CADE) was purified to homogeneity from the cell pellet of *Bacillus* sp. NRRL B-21195. The enzyme has a mol. mass of 125 kDa on SDS-PAGE. The pH optimum was 7.0, and the enzyme was stable from pH 6.0 to 9.2. The temperature optimum was 35° and the enzyme exhibited stability up to 50°. The enzyme hydrolyzed cycloalternan [CA; cyclo{→6)-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→6)-α-D-Glcp-(→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→)}] as the best substrate, to produce only isomaltose via an intermediate, α-isomaltosyl-(1→3)-isomaltose. This enzyme also hydrolyzed isomaltosyl substrates, such as panose, α-isomaltosyl-(1→4)-maltooligosaccharides, α-isomaltosyl-(1→3)-glucose, and α-isomaltosyl-(1→3)-isomaltose to liberate isomaltose. Neither maltooligosaccharides nor isomaltooligosaccharides were hydrolyzed by the enzyme, indicating that CADE requires α-isomaltosyl residues connected with (1→4)- or (1→3)-linkages. The *K<sub>m</sub>* value of cycloalternan (1.68 mM) was 20% of that of panose (8.23 mM). The *k<sub>cat</sub>* value on panose (14.4 s<sup>-1</sup>) was not significantly different from that of cycloalternan (10.8 s<sup>-1</sup>). Judging from its specificity, the systematic name of the enzyme should be cycloalternan isomaltosylhydrolase. This intracellular enzyme is apparently involved in the metabolism of starch via cycloalternan in *Bacillus* sp. NRRL B-21195, its role being to hydrolyze cycloalternan inside the cells.

IT 159640-28-5  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (cycloalternan; purification and characterization of intracellular  
 cycloalternan isomaltosylhydrolase from *Bacillus*)  
 RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN α-D-Glucopyranose, O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

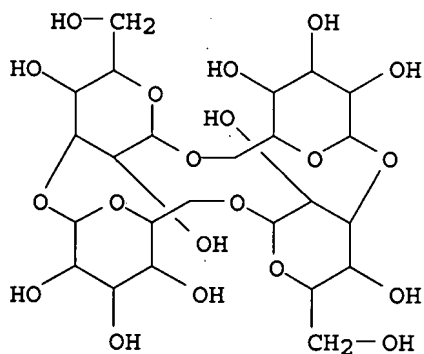
L96 ANSWER 17 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:827271 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:77343  
 TITLE: Oxidation and metal-ion affinities of a novel cyclic tetrasaccharide  
 AUTHOR(S): Dunlap, Christopher A.; Cote, Gregory L.; Momany, Frank A.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fermentation Biotechnology Research Unit, National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Peoria, IL, 61604-3999, USA  
 SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2003), 338(22), 2367-2373  
 CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215  
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:77343

AB The cyclic tetrasaccharide, cyclo- $\{\rightarrow 6\}$ - $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ ), was oxidized in high yield to a dicarboxylic acid, cyclo- $\{\rightarrow 6\}$ - $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-GlcpA-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-GlcpA-(1 $\rightarrow$ ). The parent and oxidized compound were then screened for the ability to form stable complexes with 20 metal cations. Ion-exchange thin-layer chromatog. was utilized to survey binding in aqueous and 50% methanolic solns. The screening identified Pb<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup> and Fe<sup>3+</sup> as forming strong metal chelates with the oxidized cyclic tetrasaccharide. The stoichiometry of the oxidized cyclic tetrasaccharide and Pb<sup>2+</sup> complex was determined to be 1:1 using aqueous gel-permeation chromatog. Perturbations between the free and complexed structure were examined using NMR spectroscopy. Mol. simulations were used to identify a probable structure of oxidized cyclic tetrasaccharide complexed with Pb<sup>2+</sup>.

IT 159640-28-5  
 RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (preparation and metal-ion affinities of cyclo- $\{\rightarrow 6\}$ - $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-GlcpA-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-GlcpA-(1 $\rightarrow$ ))

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



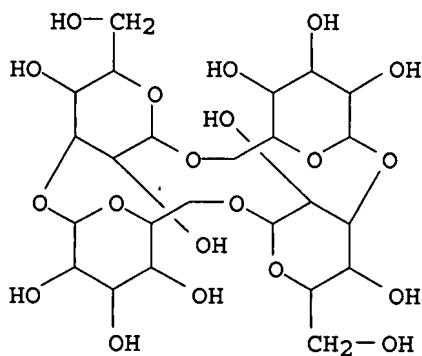
REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 18 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:795149 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:55383  
 TITLE: A synergistic reaction mechanism of a

cycloalternan-forming enzyme and a  
 D-glucosyltransferase for the production of  
 cycloalternan in *Bacillus* sp. NRRL B-21195  
 AUTHOR(S): Kim, Yeon-Kye; Kitaoka, Motomitsu; Hayashi, Kiyoshi;  
 Kim, Cheorl-Ho; Cote, Gregory L.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Enzyme Laboratory, National Food Research Institute,  
 Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8642, Japan  
 SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2003), 338(21), 2213-2220  
 CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215  
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Cycloalternan-forming enzyme (CAFE) was first described as the enzyme that  
 produced cycloalternan from alternan. In this study, the authors found  
 that a partially purified preparation of CAFE containing two proteins catalyzed the  
 synthesis of cycloalternan from maltooligosaccharides, whereas the  
 purified CAFE alone was unable to do so. In addition to the 117-kDa CAFE  
 itself, the mixture also contained a 140-kDa protein. The latter was found  
 to be a disproportionating enzyme (DE) that catalyzes transfer of a  
 D-glucopyranosyl residue from the non-reducing end of one  
 maltooligosaccharide to the non-reducing end of another, forming an  
 isomaltosyl residue at the non-reducing end. CAFE then transfers the  
 isomaltosyl residue to the non-reducing end of another isomaltosyl  
 maltooligosaccharide, to form an  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-(1  
 3)- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-(1 4)-maltooligosaccharide, and subsequently  
 catalyzes a cyclization to produce cycloalternan. Thus, DE and CAFE act  
 synergistically to produce cycloalternan directly from maltodextrin or  
 starch.

IT 159640-28-5  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (purification and properties and synergistic reaction mechanism of  
 cycloalternan-forming enzyme and disproportionating  
 D-glucosyltransferase for production of cycloalternan in *Bacillus*)  
 RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 19 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:663304 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:178823  
 TITLE: Cyclic tetrasaccharide manufacture with *Saccharomyces*  
 INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Hikaru; Nakano, Masayuki; Kubota, Norio;  
 Fukuda, Yoshiharu; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003235596	A	20030826	JP 2002-41576	20020219

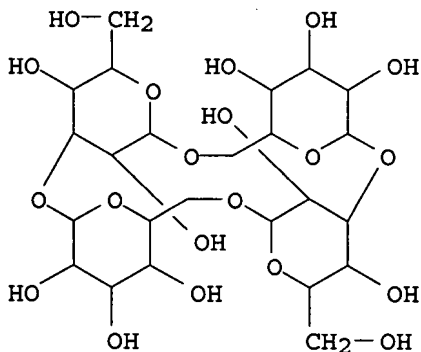
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-41576 20020219

AB The cyclic tetrasaccharide cyclo{→6)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-αΔ-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-αΔ-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→} (I) is manufactured with I-producing Saccharomyces such as *S. cerevisiae*. I may be prepared from the yeast or yeast products. I is useful for manufacturing sweetener, low-calorie food, inclusion compound, anticariogenic food, stabilizer, etc. It has good thermostability, acid-resistance, alkali resistance, etc.

IT 159640-28-5P  
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (cyclic tetrasaccharide manufacture with Saccharomyces)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucopyranose, O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L96 ANSWER 20 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:466325 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:333776

TITLE: 6-α-glucosyltransferase and 3-α-isomaltosyltransferase from *Bacillus globisporus* N75

AUTHOR(S): Aga, Hajime; Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Kuniyoshi, Mieko; Maruta, Kazuhiko; Yamashita, Hiroshi; Higashiyama, Takanobu; Nakada, Tetsuya; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Kurimoto, Masashi; Tsujisaka, Yoshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Amase Institute, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Okayama, 700-0834, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering (2003), 95(3), 215-224  
 CODEN: JBBIF6; ISSN: 1389-1723

PUBLISHER: Society for Biotechnology, Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal



LANGUAGE: English

AB A bacterial strain, *Bacillus globisporus* N75, produced two glycosyltransferases, 6- $\alpha$ -glucosyltransferase (6GT) and 3- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyltransferase (IMT), jointly catalyzing formation of cyclo{ $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ ) (CTS) from  $\alpha$ -1,4-glucan. The N75 enzymes produced CTS from dextrin in a 43.8% yield at the reaction temperature of 50°, which was 10° higher than a critical temperature of CTS-forming by the enzymes from *B. globisporus* C11. The optimum temps. for 6GT and IMT reactions were 55° and 50°, resp. The thermal stability of both enzymes was 45° under the condition at pH 6.0 for 60 min. The genes for 6GT and IMT were cloned from the genomic DNA of N75. The amino acid sequences deduced from the 6GT and IMT genes showed 82% and 85% identities, resp., to the sequences of the enzymes from C11. CTS yield was decreased by high concns. of the substrate. It was found that the reaction yield was improved by adding cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase (CGTase). We demonstrated mass-production of CTS from starch by using the N75 enzymes and CGTase.

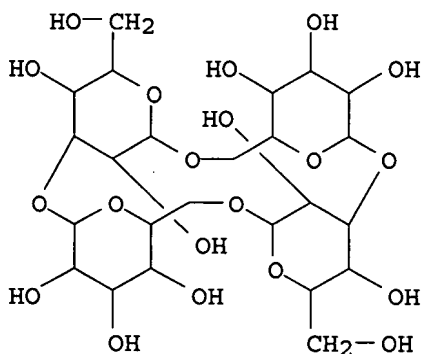
IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(sequence and characterization of thermostable 6- $\alpha$ -glucosyltransferase and 3- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyltransferase from *Bacillus globisporus* N75, and use in mass production of CTS from tapioca starch)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 21 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:438400 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:394966

TITLE: Synthesis of 3-O- $\beta$ -N-acetylglucosaminyl cyclic tetrasaccharide through a lysozyme-catalyzed transfer reaction

AUTHOR(S): Watanabe, Hikaru; Aga, Hajime; Sonoda, Tomohiko; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Kurimoto, Masashi; Tsujisaka, Yoshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Amase Institute, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Okayama, 700-0834, Japan

SOURCE: Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (2003), 67(5), 1182-1184

CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451

PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Agrochemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

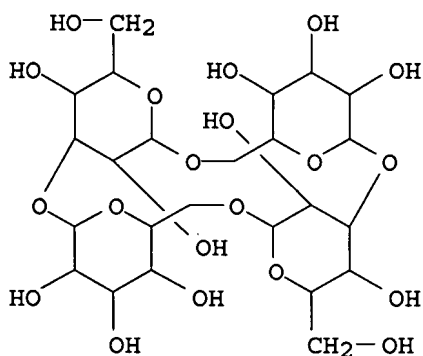
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:394966

AB Egg white lysozyme was found to catalyze the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine to cyclo{→6)-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→6)-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→)} (CTS). Structural anal. showed that the transfer product was 3-O-β-N-acetylglucosaminyl CTS, cyclo{→6)-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→6)-[β-GlcNAc-(1→3)]-α-D-Glcp-(1→3)-α-D-Glcp-(1→)}. This branched saccharide is anticipated to be a model compound of the sugar chains of glycoproteins.

IT 159640-28-5  
 RL: BCP (Biochemical process); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (synthesis of 3-O-β-N-acetylglucosaminyl cyclic tetrasaccharide through lysozyme-catalyzed transfer reaction)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucopyranose, O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 22 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:438380 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:394965

TITLE: Transglycosylation of glycosyl residues to cyclic tetrasaccharide by *Bacillus stearothermophilus* cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase using cyclomaltodextrin as the glycosyl donor

AUTHOR(S): Shibuya, Takashi; Aga, Hajime; Watanabe, Hikaru; Sonoda, Tomohiko; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Kurimoto, Masashi; Tsujisaka, Yoshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Okayama, 700-0834, Japan

SOURCE: Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (2003), 67(5), 1094-1100

CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451

PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Agrochemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

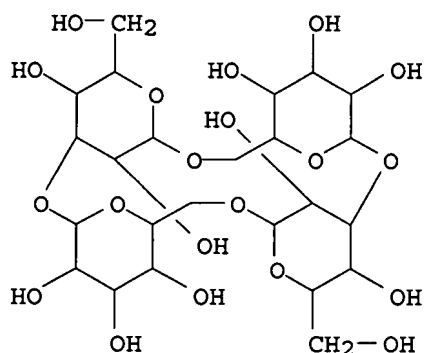
LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:394965

AB Cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase (EC 2.4.1.19, abbreviated as CGTase) derived from *Bacillus stearothermophilus* produced a series of transfer products from a mixture of cyclomaltohexaose and cyclic tetrasaccharide (cyclo{ $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ )}, CTS). Of the transfer products, only two components, saccharides A and D, remained and accumulated after digestion with glucoamylase. The total combined yield of the saccharides reached 63.4% of total sugars, and enzymic and instrumental analyses revealed the structures of both saccharides. Saccharide A was identified as 4-mono-O- $\alpha$ -glucosyl-CTS, { $\rightarrow$ 6)-[ $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)]- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ ), and saccharide D was 4,4'-di-O- $\alpha$ -glucosyl-CTS, { $\rightarrow$ 6)-[ $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)]- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-[ $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)]- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ ). These structures led us to conclude that the glycosyl transfer catalyzed by CGTase was specific to the C4-OH of the 6-linked glucopyranosyl residues in CTS.

IT 159640-28-5  
 RL: BCP (Biochemical process); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (transglycosylation of glycosyl residues to cyclic tetrasaccharide by *Bacillus stearothermophilus* cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase using cyclomaltodextrin as glycosyl donor)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 23 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:368562 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:367676  
 TITLE: Enzymic production of cyclic alternan tetrasaccharides from oligosaccharide substrates  
 INVENTOR(S): Cote, Gregory L.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The United States of America as Represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

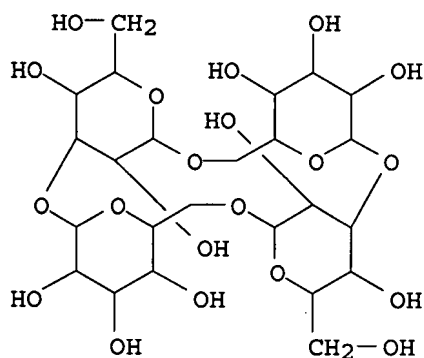
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6562600	B1	20030513	US 2001-891123	20010625
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-891123	20010625

AB The cyclic tetrasaccharide, cyclo{- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,6)-}, may be produced by alternanase hydrolysis of complex carbohydrates other than alternan. Panose, pullulan,  $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,3)-D-Glc, and D-glucans having alternating  $\alpha$ -(1,6) and  $\alpha$ -(1,4) linkages, are all hydrolyzed by alternanase to produce this cyclic tetrasaccharide. In this process, the cyclic tetrasaccharide is produced by contacting a solution of one or more of the above-mentioned complex carbohydrates with an amount of alternanase under conditions effective for activity of the enzyme. The substrate panose used in the reaction may be produced from a variety of polysaccharides or oligosaccharides, including starch, maltose, maltodextrins, pullulan, and mixts. thereof.

IT 159640-28-5P  
 RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
 (enzymic production of cyclic alternan tetrasaccharides from oligosaccharide substrates)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 24 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:11017 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:203778

TITLE: Production of cyclic tetrasaccharide from starch using a novel enzyme system from Bacillus globisporus C11

AUTHOR(S): Aga, Hajime; Higashiyama, Takanobu; Watanabe, Hikaru; Sonoda, Tomohiko; Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Kurimoto, Masashi; Tsujisaka, Yoshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Amase Institute, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Okayama, 700-0834, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering (2002), 94(4), 336-342  
 CODEN: JBBIF6; ISSN: 1389-1723

PUBLISHER: Society for Bioscience and Bioengineering, Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Production of cyclo( $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-

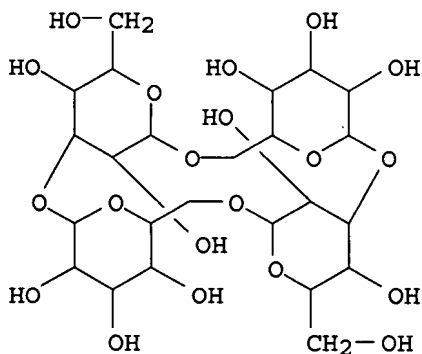
(1→6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1→3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1→) (CTS, cyclic tetrasaccharide) from starch was attempted using 1,6- $\alpha$ -glucosyltransferase (6GT) and 1,3- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyltransferase (IMT) from *Bacillus globisporus* C11. The optimal conditions for production from partially hydrolyzed starch were as follows: substrate concentration, 3%; pH 6-7; temperature, 30°C; 6GT, 1 unit/g-dry solid (DS); IMT, 10 units/g-DS. The production of CTS was demonstrated and 544 g of CTS hydrate crystal powders were obtained from 3500 g of partially hydrolyzed starch. Two major byproducts were also isolated from the reaction mixture and identified as the branched derivs. of CTSS, 4-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-CTS and 3-O- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-CTS.

IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)  
(production of cyclic tetrasaccharide from starch using novel enzyme system from *Bacillus globisporus* C11)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 25 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:785000 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:102718

TITLE: Purification and characterization of glucosyltransferase and glucanotransferase involved in the production of cyclic tetrasaccharide in *Bacillus globisporus* C11

AUTHOR(S): Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Aga, Hajime; Mukai, Kazuhisa; Hashimoto, Takaharu; Watanabe, Hikaru; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Kurimoto, Masashi; Tsujisaka, Yoshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Okayama, 700-0834, Japan

SOURCE: Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (2002), 66(9), 1806-1818

CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451

PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Agrochemistry

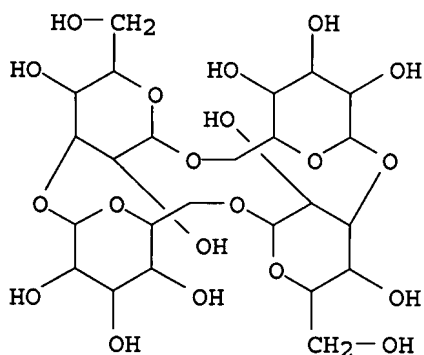
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Glucosyltransferase and glucanotransferase involved in the production of cyclic tetrasaccharide (CTS; cyclo {→6}- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)- $\alpha$ -D-

glucopyranosyl-(1→3)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→)) from  $\alpha$ -1,4-glucan were purified from *Bacillus globisporus* C11. The former was a 1,6- $\alpha$ -glucosyltransferase (6GT) catalyzing the  $\alpha$ -1,6-transglucosylation of one glucosyl residue to the nonreducing end of maltooligosaccharides (MOS) to produce  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-MOS from MOS. The latter was an isomaltosyl transferase (IMT) catalyzing  $\alpha$ -1,3-,  $\alpha$ -1,4-, and  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -1,1-intermol. transglycosylation of isomaltosyl residues. When IMT catalyzed  $\alpha$ -1,3-transglycosylation,  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-(1→3)- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-MOS was produced from  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-MOS. In addition, IMT catalyzed cyclization, and produced CTS from  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-(1→3)- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-MOS by intramol. transglycosylation. Therefore, the mechanism of CTS synthesis from MOS by the two enzymes seemed to follow three steps: (1) MOS $\rightarrow$  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-MOS (by 6GT), (2)  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-MOS $\rightarrow$  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-(1→3)- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-MOS (by IMT), and (3)  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-(1→3)- $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl-MOS $\rightarrow$ CTS + MOS (by IMT). The mol. mass of 6GT was estimated to be 137 kDa by SDS-PAGE. The optimum pH and temperature for 6GT were pH 6.0 and 45°, resp. This enzyme was stable at from pH 5.5 to 10 and on being heated to 40° for 60 min. 6GT was strongly activated and stabilized by various divalent cations. The mol. mass of IMT was estimated to be 102 kDa by SDS-PAGE. The optimum pH and temperature for IMT were pH 6.0 and 50°, resp. This enzyme was stable at from pH 4.5 to 9.0 and on being heated to 40° for 60 min. Divalent cations had no effect on the stability or activity of this enzyme.

IT 159640-28-5  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (purification and characterization of glucosyltransferase and glucanotransferase involved in production of cyclic tetrasaccharide in *Bacillus globisporus*)  
 RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 26 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:555405 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:124459

TITLE: Dehydrating agent and method for dehydrating moist article using the agent and dehydrated article obtained by the method

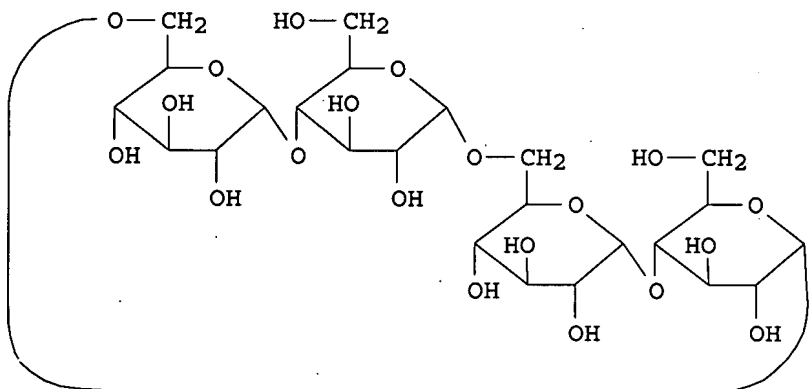
INVENTOR(S): Kubota, Michio; Nishimoto, Tomoyuki; Aga, Hajime; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Miyake, Toshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo,

SOURCE: Japan  
PCT Int. Appl., 140 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002057011	A1	20020725	WO 2002-JP288	20020117
W: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
CA 2434284	A1	20020725	CA 2002-2434284	20020117
AU 2002228330	A1	20020730	AU 2002-228330	20020117
EP 1360988	A1	20031112	EP 2002-710309	20020117
EP 1360988	B1	20061011		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
AT 342125	T	20061115	AT 2002-710309	20020117
US 2006008791	A1	20060112	US 2003-466438	20030716
US 7186701	B2	20070306		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-10991	A 20010119
			WO 2002-JP288	W 20020117

GI



I

AB A dehydrating agent comprises a cyclic tetra-saccharide, which is defined in the specification (I), as an effective component; a method for dehydrating a moist article, characterized in that the moist article is incorporated into, is contacted with, or is caused to be present with a cyclic tetra-saccharide; and a dehydrated article obtained by the method. The cyclic tetra-saccharide is a non-reducing saccharide and therefore can be used for dehydrating an article with no deterioration of the quality of the article.

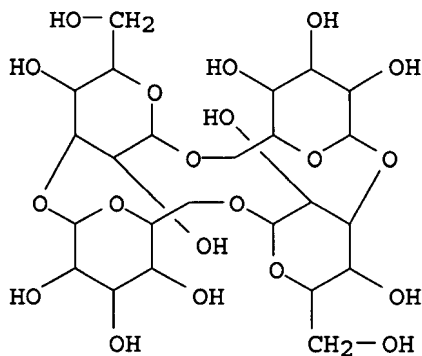
IT 159640-28-5

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(production of cyclic tetra-saccharide as dehydrating agent for food)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 27 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:430804 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:852

TITLE: Cloning and sequencing of the genes encoding cyclic tetrasaccharide-synthesizing enzymes from *Bacillus globisporus* C11

AUTHOR(S): Aga, Hajime; Maruta, Kazuhiko; Yamamoto, Takuo; Kubota, Michio; Fukuda, Shigeharu; Kurimoto, Masashi; Tsujisaka, Yoshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Amase Institute, Okayama, 700-0834, Japan

SOURCE: Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (2002), 66(5), 1057-1068

CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451

PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Agrochemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The genes for isomaltosyltransferase (CtsY) and 6-glucosyltransferase (CtsZ), involved in synthesis of a cyclic tetrasaccharide from  $\alpha$ -glucan, have been cloned from the genome of *Bacillus globisporus* C11. The amino-acid sequence deduced from the ctsY gene is composed of 1093 residues having a signal sequence of 29 residues in its N-terminus. The ctsZ gene encodes a protein consisting of 1284 residues with a signal sequence of 35 residues. Both of the gene products show similarities to  $\alpha$ -glucosidases belonging to glycoside hydrolase family 31 and conserve two aspartic acids corresponding to the putative catalytic residues of these enzymes. The two genes are linked together, forming ctsYZ. The DNA sequence of 16,515 bp analyzed in this study contains four open reading frames (ORFs) upstream of ctsYZ and one ORF downstream. The first six ORFs, including ctsYZ, form a gene cluster, ctsUVWXYZ. The amino-acid sequences deduced from ctsUV are similar in to a sequence permease and a sugar-binding protein for the sugar transport system from *Thermococcus* sp. B1001. The third ctsW encodes a protein similar to CtsY, suggested to be another isomaltosyltransferase preferring panose to high-mol.-mass substrates.

IT 159640-28-5

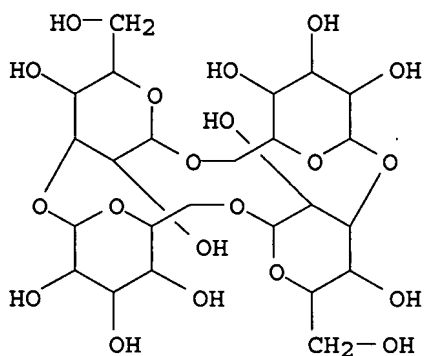
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (cloning and sequencing of the genes encoding cyclic tetrasaccharide-synthesizing enzymes from *Bacillus globisporus* C11)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,



cyclic 1,6''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 28 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391867 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:382190

TITLE:  $\alpha$ -Isomaltosyltransferase catalyzing synthesis of cyclic tetrasaccharide from Bacillus, isolation and recombinant expression

INVENTOR(S): Kubota, Michio; Maruta, Kazuhiko; Yamamoto, Takuo; Fukuda, Shigeharu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 108 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002040659	A1	20020523	WO 2001-JP10044	20011116
W: JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1335020	A1	20030813	EP 2001-996600	20011116
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
TW 588110	B	20040521	TW 2001-90128473	20011116
US 2004121431	A1	20040624	US 2002-181183	20020715
US 7098013	B2	20060829		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-350142 A 20001116  
WO 2001-JP10044 W 20011116

AB  $\alpha$ -Isomaltosyltransferase capable of forming a cyclic tetrasaccharide having a cyclo {-6} - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1-3) - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1-6) - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1-3) - $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl- (1-) structure via a reaction involving  $\alpha$ -isomaltosyl transfer starting from a saccharide having an  $\alpha$ -1,6-glucosyl bond at the non-reducing end and an  $\alpha$ -1,4-glucosyl bond at the other end and having a degree of glucose polymerization of at least 3, is provided. Isolation of the enzyme from Bacillus globisporus C11 and N75 strains, and characterization of catalytic activity, including substrate specificity, are described. The enzyme used 62-O- $\alpha$ -glucosyl maltose, 63-O- $\alpha$ -glucosyl maltotriose,

64-O- $\alpha$ -glucosyl maltotriose, 65-O- $\alpha$ -glucosyl maltopentaose as substrate to produce cyclic tetrasaccharides and maltooligosaccharides having 2 d.p. less than the substrates.

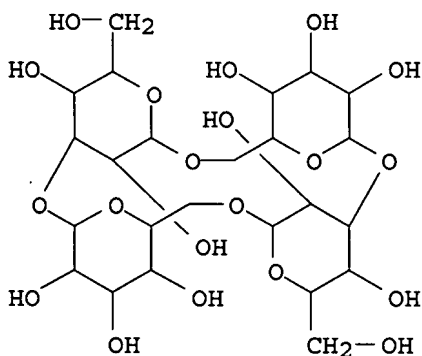
IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(cyclic tetrasaccharide having;  $\alpha$ -Isomaltosyltransferase catalyzing synthesis of cyclic tetrasaccharide from Bacillus, isolation and recombinant expression)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 29 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:476200 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:223267

TITLE: The hydrolytic and transferase action of alternanase on oligosaccharides

AUTHOR(S): Cote, G. L.; Ahlgren, J. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, Fermentation Biochemistry Research Unit, USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Peoria, IL, 61604, USA

SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2001), 332(4), 373-379

CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

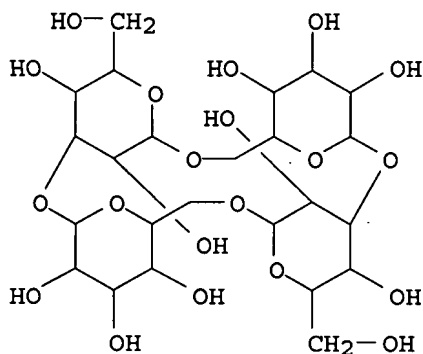
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Alternanase is an enzyme which endo-hydrolytically cleaves the  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 3),  $\alpha$ -(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-linked D-glucan, alternan. The main products are isomaltose,  $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-D-Glc and the cyclic tetrasaccharide cyclo{6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1)}. It is also capable of acting on oligosaccharide substrates. The cyclic tetrasaccharide is slowly hydrolyzed to isomaltose. Panose and the trisaccharide  $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-D-Glc both undergo transglycosylation reactions to give rise to the cyclic tetrasaccharide plus D-glucose, with panose being converted at a much faster rate. The tetrasaccharide  $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-D-Glc is hydrolyzed to D-glucose plus the trisaccharide  $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-D-Glc. Alternanase does not act on isomaltotriose, theanderose (6Glc-O- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp sucrose), or  $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-

Glc<sub>p</sub>-(1→6)-α-D-Glc<sub>p</sub>-(1→4)-α-D-Glc. The enzyme releases 4-nitrophenol from 4-nitrophenyl α-isomaltoside, but not from 4-nitrophenyl α-D-glucopyranoside, 4-nitrophenyl α-isomaltotrioside, or 4-nitrophenyl α-isomaltotetraoside.

IT 159640-28-5  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (hydrolytic and transferase action of alternanase on oligosaccharides)  
 RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN α-D-Glucopyranose, O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-, cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 30 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:372605 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:153027

TITLE: Enzymic α-galactosylation of a cyclic glucotetrasaccharide derived from alternan

AUTHOR(S): Biely, P.; Puchart, V.; Cote, G. L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Chemistry, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, 842 38, Slovakia

SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2001), 332(3), 299-303  
 CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

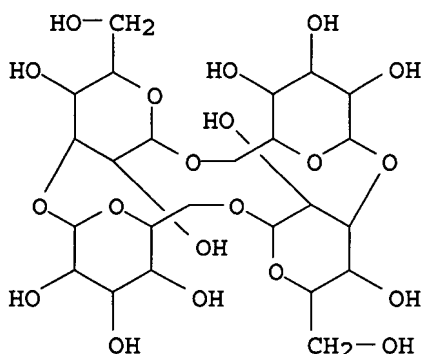
LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:153027

AB Alternanase catalyzes the hydrolysis of alternan, an α-(1→3)-α-(1→6)-D-glucan produced by *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, resulting in the formation of a cyclic tetramer cyclo{→3)-α-D-Glc<sub>p</sub>-(1→6)-α-D-Glc<sub>p</sub>-(1→}2 (cGlc<sub>4</sub>). Two α-galactosidases, one from coffee bean and the other produced by a fungus, currently described as *Thermomyces lanuginosus*, were found to catalyze an efficient 6-O-α-D-galactopyranosylation of cGlc<sub>4</sub>. The attachment of a nonreducing α-D-galactopyranosyl residue to the cGlc<sub>4</sub> mol. opens new possibilities for future applications of the cyclic tetramer, since the D-galactopyranosyl residue can be easily modified by D-galactose oxidase to introduce a reactive aldehyde group. The results also extend our knowledge about the synthetic potential of *T. lanuginosus* α-galactosidase.

IT 159640-28-5  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (enzymic α-galactosylation of a cyclic glucotetrasaccharide derived from alternan)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 31 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:834472 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:116143

TITLE: X-ray structure determination and modeling of the  
 cyclic tetrasaccharide cyclo-{(6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,3)-  
 $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,3)- $\alpha$ -D-  
 Glcp-(1)}

AUTHOR(S): Bradbrook, G. M.; Gessler, K.; Cote, G. L.; Momany,  
 F.; Biely, P.; Bordet, P.; Perez, S.; Imberty, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: CERMAV-CNRS (affiliated with Universite Joseph  
 Fourier), Grenoble, F-38041, Fr.

SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2000), 329(3), 655-665  
 CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The cyclic tetrasaccharide cyclo-{(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,3)- $\alpha$ -  
 D-Glcp-(1,6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1 $\rightarrow$ )} is the major  
 compound obtained by the action of endo-alternases on the alternan  
 polysaccharide. Crystals of this cyclo-tetra-glucose belong to the  
 orthorhombic space group P212121 with a=7.620(5), b=12.450(5) and  
 c=34.800(5) Å. The asym. unit contains one tetrasaccharide together with  
 five water mols. The tetrasaccharide adopts a plate-like overall shape  
 with a very shallow depression on one side. The hydrogen bond network is  
 asym., with a single intramol. hydrogen bond: O-2 of glucose ring 1 being  
 the donor to O-2 of glucose ring 3. These two hydroxyl groups are located  
 below the ring and their orientation, dictated by this hydrogen bond,  
 makes the floor of the plate. Among the five water mols., one located  
 above the center of the plate occupies perfectly the shallow depression in  
 the plate shape formed by the tetrasaccharide. Mol. dynamics simulation  
 of the tetrasaccharide in explicit water allows rationalization of the  
 discrepancies observed between the X-ray structures and data obtained  
 previously by NMR.

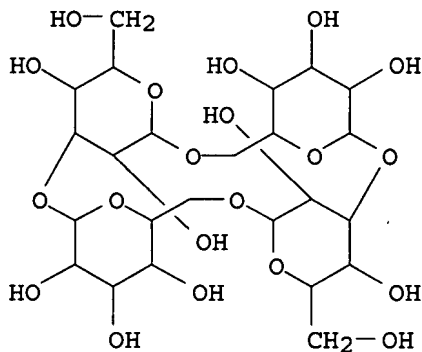
IT 159640-28-5

RL: PRP (Properties)

(x-ray structure determination and modeling of the cyclic tetrasaccharide  
 cyclo-{(6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-  
 (1,3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1)}

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS

CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-, cyclic 1,6'-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 32 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:508877 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:133074

TITLE: Alternanase from soil bacteria produces cyclic  $\alpha$ -1,3-linked and  $\alpha$ -1,6-linked oligosaccharides of D-glucose

INVENTOR(S): Cote, Gregory L.; Wyckoff, Herbert; Biely, Peter

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of Agriculture, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5786196	A	19980728	US 1995-490003	19950612
US 5889179	A	19990330	US 1998-98368	19980617
US 5888776	A	19990330	US 1998-98886	19980617

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-490003 A3 19950612

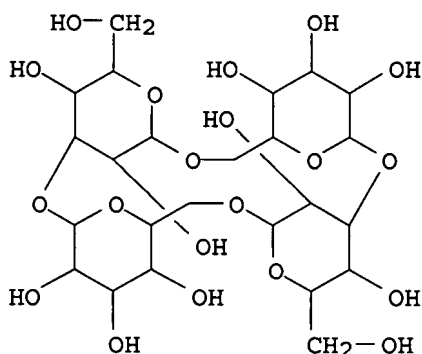
AB A new enzyme, alternanase, which is effective for the endo-hydrolytic cleavage of alternan, producing a thinned composition of low-mol.-weight fractions which exhibit reduced viscosity and increased solubility relative to native alternan, is described. The enzyme is produced and secreted extracellularly by a plurality of novel bacteria isolated from soil. One of the fractions present in the thinned alternan resulting from hydrolysis with alternanase is a the cyclic tetrasaccharide, cyclo{-6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,6)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1,3)- $\alpha$ -D-Glcp-(1-}. A novel method for isolating strains of microorganisms which produce endo- $\alpha$ -D-glucanases such as alternanase effective for the endo-hydrolytic cleavage or thinning of alternan is also described. Cultures of the subject strains are contacted with a test substrate of alternan coupled to a detectable indicator. Detection of released indicator provides an indication of endo- $\alpha$ -D-glucanase activity.

IT 159640-28-5P

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(alternanase from soil bacteria produces cyclic  $\alpha$ -1,3-linked and  $\alpha$ -1,6-linked oligosaccharides of D-glucose)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



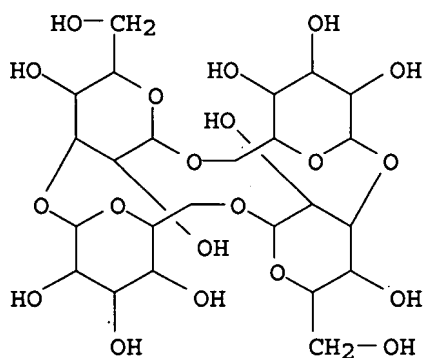
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 33 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:214088 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:26423  
 TITLE: Enzymically produced cyclic  $\alpha$ -1,3-linked and  
 $\alpha$ -1,6-linked oligosaccharides of D-glucose  
 AUTHOR(S): Cote, Gregory L.; Biely, Peter  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Biopolymer Res. Unit, U.S. Dep. Agriculture, IL, USA  
 SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry (1994), 226(2), 641-8  
 CODEN: EJBICAI; ISSN: 0014-2956  
 PUBLISHER: Springer  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 122:26423

AB A new type of bacterial enzyme hydrolyzed alternan (*Leuconostoc*  
*mesenteroides* NRRL B-1355 fraction S dextran, an alternating  
 $\alpha$ -1,3- $\alpha$ -1,6-D-glucan) to give rise to a series of  
 oligosaccharides. The oligosaccharide formed in the greatest proportion  
 was a cyclic tetrasaccharide of D-glucosyl residues linked in an  
 alternating  $\alpha$ -1,3- $\alpha$ -1,6 fashion. Other saccharide products  
 included isomaltose and  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-1,3- $\alpha$ -D-  
 glucopyranosyl-1,6-D-glucose. Oligosaccharides of higher degrees of  
 polymerization were also formed, and included  $\alpha$ -D-glucosylated derivs. of  
 the cyclic tetrasaccharide. This is the first report of a naturally  
 produced cyclic tetrasaccharide.

IT 159640-28-5P  
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP  
 (Preparation)  
 (alternanase digestion of alternan produces cyclic  $\alpha$ -1,3-linked  
 and  $\alpha$ -1,6-linked oligosaccharides of D-glucose)

RN 159640-28-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose, O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-O- $\alpha$ -  
 D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-O- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)-,  
 cyclic 1,6'''-anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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